

# CIO Asks New Wage Policy, Hails Allied Pacts

Warren's Sneak Attack  
By Doxy Wilkerson  
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## Daily Worker

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# RED ARMY TAKES KAKHOVKA

## Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

### Join Wage Drive, CIO Bids Miners, Railmen

By Alan Max  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Squaring the wage crisis which now endangers the war effort, the CIO convention today called for a new stabilization policy that would end the outworn "Little Steel" formula and would help the drive for victory.

### What CIO Says of Allied Agreement

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Following is the text of the resolution on the United Nations conference as adopted by the CIO Convention here today.

This convention of the CIO hails the inspiring decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union and China which confirm that we are joined in a people's war of liberation. It demonstrates the lasting unity of the United Nations and lays the basis for speedy victory over the enemies of the United Nations.

We recognize our great responsibilities in backing up the decisions of the Moscow conference which are aimed at hastening the end of the war and "continue the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities" in order that "peace can be maintained and the political, economic and social welfare of the peoples be fully promoted."

We pledge all our strength in support of these decisions and will stand united with all other citizens behind our Commander-in-Chief in order that America may honor its sacred obligations. We salute the leadership of President Roosevelt which has enabled our country to carry forward the nation's greatest traditions by joining with our Allies in adopting policies in the interest of the peoples of the world.

Copies of this resolution should be forwarded to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

### Allied European Group to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UP).—The European Advisory Commission created at the Moscow conference is expected to hold its first meeting here late this month, diplomatic quarters said today, and to establish permanent headquarters with a staff of experts.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are expected to make a full statement on the Moscow conference as soon as Eden returns, and Churchill may make a short interim statement previously.

At the same time, the convention issued an urgent appeal to the railroad workers and to the coal miners to join them in the campaign to secure a revision of the national wage policy without any interruption of the flow of war goods.

Sharing the spotlight with the proposal on the wage problem, was the convention's quick reaction to the news from Moscow. In a special and speedily prepared resolution, the CIO hailed the "inspiring

For feature stories and Group sketches on the CIO Convention in Philadelphia, see page 5.

ing decisions of the historic Moscow conference" and pledged to help insure the carrying out of the agreements on hastening the end of the war and on post-war collaboration. The impact of the Moscow conference was also evidenced in the many references to it by delegates discussing other resolutions in the course of the day.

### SCORES CONGRESS

The resolution on a national wage policy charged Congress with sabotaging the President's stabilization program and, in view of Congress' refusal to keep prices in check, called for elimination of the "Little Steel" formula.

It declared that the "processes of collective bargaining must be freed to secure the elimination of inequalities and inequities and to bring about, where feasible, industry-wide stabilization of wage structures on the basic principle of equal pay for the same work."

A policy of vigorous price control and overall rationing and a proper tax policy must accompany such a wage policy, the convention declared.

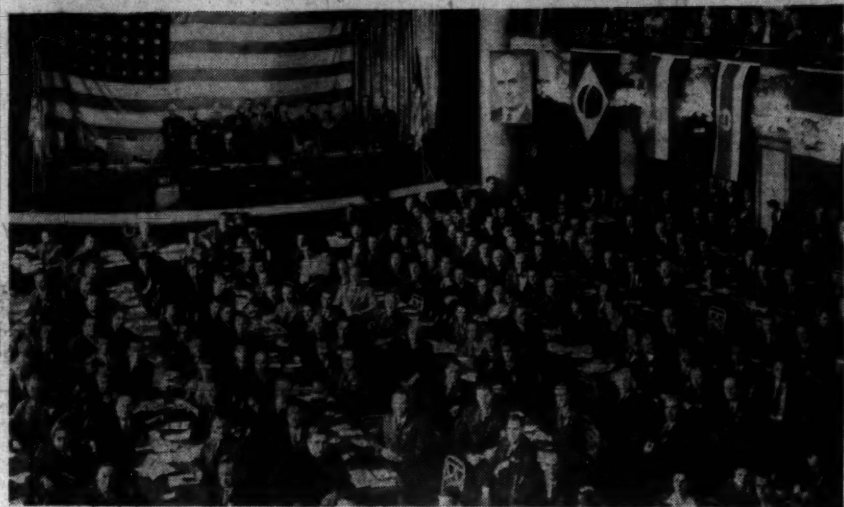
In view of the references to the War Labor Board in the resolution adopted yesterday on the no-strike pledges and in a special resolution on the WLB, which it is understood will be presented later, today's action was, in effect, a demand for lifting the present restrictions upon the War Labor Board and for a revision of its policies.

Unanimous adoption of the wage resolution followed a discussion in which many delegates took part. President Murray declared that there was something "radically wrong" when 61.8 per cent of the population makes under \$2,500 a year while big corporations are making "extortionate" war profits.

He drew a graphic picture of the case of a typical steel worker, one Glenn Spielman of Mansfield, Ohio, whose income in 1942 was just above \$2,500 and whose expenses for the barest necessities and taxes

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### CIO National Convention Swings Into Action



Labor hammers out a war policy—Above, CIO President Philip Murray, speaking at the national CIO convention at the Hotel Bellevue-Simpson, Philadelphia. Behind him are members of the executive board, representatives of unions with a membership of over 5,000,000. Below, a general view of the convention which brings together delegates from all parts of the country, spokesmen for organized workers who produce goods and deliver them to world war fronts.

### Heavy Voting In Early Hours

By Mac Gordon

New York City's eligible voters turned out in moderately heavy numbers while the upstate trek to the polls was somewhat thinned by rainy weather, early reports of yesterday's balloting in the Empire State indicated.

According to early tabulations about the normal percentage of registered voters cast their votes. The early morning vote was particularly heavy in Brooklyn and Queens where many war workers voted before going to work. In Manhattan, the early vote was light, while in the Bronx it was fairly heavy.

The influx of women into war industry was reflected in the extremely heavy early-morning vote of women.

The Lt. Governorship race in New York between Gen. William N. Haskell, Democrat and Joe R. Hanley, Republican, held the center of interest in the nation because it was

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### Allies Unhinge Nazi Mountain Line in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 2 (UP).—Smashing to the crests of Massico and Matese mountains in bloody fighting, Allied Fifth Army troops have pierced and "unhinged" the German lines in western Italy and brought the vital Venafro hinge of the front under fire, it was announced today.

### Urge Senate Back Four-Power Pact

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Senator Sheridan Downey of California Democrat, today gave the Senate a chance to terminate its lengthy and pointless post-war debate and adopt a simple, common-sense resolution approving the historic agreements reached at Moscow and recommending that they be incorporated in definite treaties.

Downey formally introduced this proposal after a grave danger had developed that this obvious alternative to both the Connally resolution and the more specific Pepper amendment would be bogged down by petty bickering.

Senator Scott Lucas, Illinois Democrat, said yesterday that he strongly favored having the Senate endorse the four-power declaration issued at Moscow.

Reporters buttonholing Senators could hardly find anyone who would vote against such a resolution.

### CONNALLY STUBBORN

But Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was unwilling to cooperate in a move to have the language or the sense of the Moscow declaration substituted for his own resolution.

And some Senators in the Burton Ball-Hatch-Hill group favoring stronger language began to be afraid that defeatists like Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana would argue

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### Confers With Ickes, Shutdown Crippling Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With many vital war plants already feeling a fuel pinch, John L. Lewis by tonight still made no move to end the coal strike of 530,000 coal miners.

Despite President Roosevelt's back-to-work ultimatum to the miners asking them to report to work by Wednesday morning, a scheduled meeting of the union's policy committee was not convened this afternoon.

The committee was subject to immediate call, however, as Lewis was in conference with Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, whom the President appointed as government custodian of all the mines.

### PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

The nation's coal mines were flying the Stars and Stripes today, the symbol that they are government property, by order of the President. Production everywhere was practically at a standstill.

While no statement was issued, and none promised later tonight, the conference between Lewis and Ickes was believed to be on efforts to reach an agreement on the basis of the War Labor Board decision. The President has authorized Ickes to negotiate such an agreement.

Lewis planned to meet with a 20-man subcommittee of the policy committee that was named yesterday to bring back a report on the situation. Presumably they will meet to hear a report on the talks with Ickes.

Ickes warned that unless output is quickly resumed the government may have to institute a share-the-coal program. He froze some 2,000,000 tons of coal in transit and restricted retail fuel deliveries as further conservation measures.

Failure to agree and continued interruption of production may lead to a use of his Presidential authority to withhold the union's dues-check-off funds, cancel miners' draft deferments and

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### Marines Fan Out In Bougainville

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, Nov. 3 (UP).—Americans Marines swarmed over mountainous Bougainville today after their surprise invasion of the strategic island, fanning out through tropical forests and along jungle trails in operations designed to trap thousands of Japanese troops on the southern coastal plains.

(NBC's Australian correspondent radioed New York Tuesday that the Allied landings had cut 30,000 Japanese troops into two groups—25,000 in the south and 5,000 above Empress Augusta Bay.)

The hard-hitting Marines, after storming ashore Monday and seizing Empress Augusta Bay on the island's west coast, were reported pressing their advantage and possibly were striking eastward across the island to Kieta airdrome to outflank the important Buna area, location of the vital Kara and Kalia airfields.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur taunted the Japanese fleet to come out of hiding and fight, the surprise landing on the flat, sandy beaches, carried out by Marines under Adm. William F. Halsey's South Pacific Command, was aimed at the reconquest of the Solomons and the smashing of the enemy's defenses east of Rabaul, Japan's major stronghold in the southwest Pacific.

The Marines faced battles with possibly 40,000 Japanese on the island, but the capture of Bougainville, site of nine enemy airdromes, would put American planes only 250 miles southeast of Rabaul.

Observers back from the Eighth Army front said the fighting there was as difficult as any encountered in Tunisia owing to torrential rains, which forced the troops to use primitive mule-pack transport, plus the rough terrain and fierce Nazi resistance.

### Nazis Report Soviet Landing in Crimea

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UP).—Soviet troops streaming across the broad Nogaisk Steppe today captured the historic town of Kakhovka on the Dnieper, only 42 miles up the river from the Black Sea port of Kherson, a Soviet communique announced.

While Soviet forces, led by hard-riding Kuban Cossacks, drove down the Perekop Isthmus into the Crimea, other Red Army forces menaced the entire German front along the lower reaches of the Dnieper, continuing their systematic mop-up of the Nogaisk plain.

Threatening to reach Kherson before the disorganized German troops fleeing before them across the plain, the Red Army smashed forward on a 22-mile front within 36 miles of the southern extremity of the Dnieper. They captured Bolehaya Mayachka, 18 miles southwest of Kakhovka and Kalanchuk, 20 miles northwest of Perekop, in the isthmus leading to the Crimea.

Within the Dnieper Bend, north of the Nogaisk battlefields, Soviet forces captured a number of inhabited places including the rail station of Miloradovka, 52 miles southwest of Dnepropetrovsk.

Miloradovka is only 33 miles northeast of Krivoy Rog where, the Moscow-broadcast communique said, Red Army forces repulsed German counterattacks today.

### REPORT CRIMEA LANDING

Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's left flank was about 10 miles from the Crimea proper, where an estimated 50,000 German troops were trapped yesterday when the Soviet Union's Fourth Ukrainian Army smashed through the Turkish Wall defenses, captured Perekop and advanced another five miles to overrun Armanak.

German dispatches denied that the Nazi command had evacuated the Crimea and predicted that "wild battles" would be fought in the peninsula.

A German communique claimed that Soviet units had landed on the Kerch Peninsula, eastern extremity of the Crimea, 140 miles southeast of the Perekop Isthmus. Front reports relayed by Moscow said Tolbukhin's right flank had reached the Dnieper at two points on a 10-mile front north of the natural crossing at Kakhovka and, with the battle cries of Don Cossack cavalrymen leading them into battle, were driving on that historic city.

From the west bank of the Dnieper, the Germans attempted to support their bedraggled units fighting for their lives with their backs to the opposite bank by artillery and mortar fire. The Dnieper crossing, battle line dispatches said, was a chaotic mass of boats, barges and pontoons by which the

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### First Meeting Today Of French Assembly

ALGIER, Nov. 2 (UP).—The French Consultative Assembly will convene tomorrow for the first time with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, scheduled to deliver the major address on French policy in the war.

The assembly is a limited parliamentary body to serve until a general election can be held in France. Among the former deputies selected as delegates to the assembly were: Socialists—Vincent Auriol, Pierre Bloch, Felix Gouin, Juste Evard, Eugene Froment and A. N. Letrouquer; Communists—Andre Marty, Francois Billoux, Florimond Bonie, Fernand Grenier, Henri Pourtalet, and Andre Mercier.

Mrs. Martha Simard, who played an important part in organization of the Free French Movement in Canada immediately after France was occupied, will be the only woman member of the assembly as one of the twelve delegates representing resistance movements outside France.

Responsible French sources said Henri Torres, the Free French writer, would be named delegate from the French colony in the United States.

One Negro, Ely Lancel Ball, a West

### Soviet Press Hails Parley Decisions

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Soviet press yesterday hailed the Moscow conference with special editions and unusually prominent displays, while Pravda, newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, declared that the "consequences of the close solidarity established between the Allied and United Nations will soon be felt... decisions reached will deal a heavy blow to the plans of Hitlerite strategists whose principal hope is based on prolonging the war."

United Press dispatches from Moscow said that the special edition for Pravda was unusual, in view of the paper's scarcity. Ivestia, the government paper, as well as Red Star, the army paper, played the news in extraordinary fashion. Ivestia, said the UP correspondent, gave its whole first page, half its second page in a four page edition to news of the conference, editorials and photos.

### MAJOR SUCCESS

In a long editorial, as witnessed by Intercontinental News, Ivestia declared that the "decisions of the conference... leave no doubt whatsoever that a new major success was achieved in the development of cooperation between the Allied countries."

The editorial places first emphasis on the "exhaustive and frank discussions" which took place over the military situation and said that the aim of shortening the war was "in keeping with the interests of all peoples of the world."

The second achievement of the conference says Ivestia, "is the recognition of the common striving to continue the present close collaboration and cooperation... into the period following the end of hostilities." It notes the participation of China in the declaration on general security.

"The will and determination of the four great powers of the world who have taken upon themselves the responsibility for the future organization of peace," says the newspaper, "lays the cornerstone for the foundation of a post-war future."

### ITALY DECISIONS

In summarizing the declaration on Italy, and the two commissions established by the conference, I-

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### Stettinius Lauds Red Army in Greeting Soviet Friendship Rally

Tribute to the "sustained offensive of the Soviet Army" and "its relentless advance which inspires the armed forces of the United States and of all the United Nations to the utmost efforts on all battle fronts for the attainment of our immediate goal, the utter destruction of the forces of aggression" was paid by Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius in a message issued to the forthcoming Madison Square Garden meeting on Monday, November 8, which celebrates the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations.

The message, released by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the meeting, said:

"It gives me particular pleasure to avail myself of this historic occasion, the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, to express again my profound admiration for the gallant Russian people and the courageous Red Army in their relentless fight against the brutal Nazi hordes."

"The glorious examples of courage and fortitude shown by the defenders of Stalingrad, Leningrad, Sevastopol and the sustained offensive of the Soviet army which continues its relentless advance inspire the armed forces of the United States and of all the United Nations to the utmost efforts on all

battle fronts for the attainment of our immediate goal, the utter destruction of the forces of aggression."

"The joint sacrifices and military efforts made during the war assure victory and further emphasize our determination to do all in our power to enlarge and continue this cooperation in bringing to the world an era of peace based on justice and mutual respect for all freedom-loving people."

The Madison Square Garden meeting, which climaxes a three-day congress celebrating the anniversary on November 6, 7 and 8, will constitute one of the most dramatic

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## THE TRAP IS SPRUNG

THE VETERAN COMMANDER

GENERAL TOLBUKHIN'S tanks, cavalry and motorized infantry have snapped shut the Crimean trap after a spectacular march of 100 miles from Melitopol to Perekop and Artyansk in nine days. In one sector the advance registered 84 miles in three days.

### On the War Fronts

The Crimea has been bottled up, although, of course, we have no way of telling how many combat troops are penned up in it. It is obvious that Field Marshal von Manstein dispatched a number of his fighting divisions from the Crimea to the region of Melitopol two weeks ago because it was logical for him to prefer to lose them in battle than to lose them in a trap.

Be that as it may, the Crimea is doomed, and this means that pretty soon Soviet planes will be poised within 130 miles of Odessa and within 150-175 miles from the mouths of the Danube.

Furthermore, the seizure by the Red Army of the entire stretch of the Nogaik Steppe (which is imminent) will bring Soviet vanguards to the Kinburn Peninsula whose western tip is only 38 miles from Odessa and which forms the southern shore of the Dnieper Lagoon. Thus Kherson, Nikolayev and the Bug will be deeply flanked from the south.

The great battle of Krivoi Rog is well in its second week. The Germans are obviously making superhuman efforts to keep that second Soviet trap from shutting on them. So far they have succeeded.

In connection with this trap, the question of whether Znamenka is a bottleneck or not looms pretty large and we are being beset (in our weakened condition) by heavy mail asking us what we know about a railroad linking Nikolaev directly with the Odessa-Znamenka line, either at Kolosovka or Voznesenka.

Now here is the dope: the official Soviet railroad map (supplement to the big railroad guide) published in 1938 (and corrected by experts up to 1941) DOES NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. An excellent general Soviet map in our possession DOES NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE (1937). Bartholomew's Map of Europe DOES NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. The latest Esso War Map, prepared under the supervision of a man who knows his stuff, DOES NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. The only map which, to our knowledge, shows this line, is Bartholomew's Automobile Map of Eastern Europe. One of our correspondents points to one of PM's maps as well as to a National Geographic Map, which both show such a line. Well, PM maps are often slightly on the fantastic side. Of course N. G. carries weight and sets us doubting. The fact is that there is no way of knowing. The line may have been built by the Germans during the war. In any case it certainly is not a powerful line.

ALLIED TROOPS are biting their way forward steadily in their attack on the Massico line. The discouraging thing is that there are a score such lines between the present one and the line of the Po and that time is slipping by as we climb laboriously from one rung of the ladder to the next.

OUR TROOPS have landed on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, thus making a big jump forward in the direction of Rabaul. It will be interesting to see whether or not the Japanese will send their Navy out into battle now that we are practically smack up against Rabaul. Our guess is no.

## Urge Badoglio to Permit Exiles' Return

(By Wireless to Editor-Continental News)

BERNE, Nov. 2.—Radio "Milano Liberta," speaking for the Italian democratic parties in Italy, yesterday called upon Marshal Badoglio to take concrete steps making possible the return of thousands of Italian anti-fascist political exiles. The radio hailed the Marshal's recent declaration to Italians abroad, but urged that he solemnly proclaim their return home as desirable, and take measures to bring their return about.

"Milano Liberta" observes, however, that all these measures would be of no avail unless the elementary democratic liberties of freedom of speech, of the press and association are restored to Italy prior to the return of these exiles. Making concrete suggestions to Badoglio the radio says:

"All political emigrants should be asked to return home, since the judicial and administrative measures of the fascist regime against them have been abolished. "Badoglio's foreign ministry should be instructed to take concrete steps through the Italian consulates and diplomatic representatives to facilitate the return of the political exiles."

### 1,261 Nazi Fighters Downed in Oct.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UP).—U. S. Air Force heavy bombers destroyed or damaged a record total of 1,261 German fighter planes during October, and, teaming with Marauder medium bombers, dropped 4,098 tons of bombs on Nazi Germany and enemy targets in occupied countries. European theatre of operations headquarters of the American army announced today.

Despite the fact that the bombs tonnage was more than 2,500 tons lower than September's, the announcement said the American raids "were among the most important and destructive attacks of the aerial offensive."

## Moscow Agreement Hailed By Gov't, Allied Leaders

Spokesmen for the United Nations and for the United States were virtually unanimous yesterday in their praise of the five pacts which arose out of the three-power Moscow conference.

As Secretary of State Cordell Hull, one of the participants, told reporters in Moscow that the pacts would "shape the course of the world for many years," his deputy in Washington, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declared in Washington that the "American people owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Hull for his magnificent contribution to the success of the Moscow conference."

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox hailed the agreements as "all-out victories" which would both "unify the Allied nations" and "undermine the morale of the Germans and Japanese." Mr. Hull, said Knox, had achieved "the most outstanding success of his notable career" in negotiating these pacts.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the two houses, Senator Tom Connally and Rep. Sol Bloom, both praised the results of the conference. Connally noted that the pacts "express our war policies" and also our policies "respecting post-war peace and security from aggression." Bloom hailed the "atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding."

### EXILED LEADERS REJOICE

Dr. A. London, ambassador in Washington of the Dutch government-in-exile, said that "the results of the Moscow conference demonstrate a perfect unity regarding all questions of major political importance."

Mr. London added that he thought this "momentous achievement would be hailed in all the occupied countries as definitely sealing the doom of Germany and its satellites."

The Danish minister in Washington, Hendrik de Kauffmann, emphasized that "The agreements reached in Moscow will certainly not please Mr. Hitler and his henchmen, but they will be a source of satisfaction in Denmark, as in other occupied countries."

Similarly, Czechoslovak ambassador Vladimir Hruban praised the agreements as a good omen for the occupied countries, especially the section on punishment of Nazi criminals. He recalled the Czechoslovak government's declaration of June 17, 1942, following the destruction of Lidice, "expressed very firmly its intention to put on trial before Czechoslovak courts all war criminals for acts committed on Czechoslovak soil."

The Greek ambassador, Climon P. Diamantopoulos, and the Norwegian ambassador, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstjerne, were enthusiastic in their comments. "It is a tremendous achievement," said the Norwegian diplomat, "which means everything to the future of the civilized world after the war."

Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared at Ottawa that the Moscow agreement "makes clear the determination of the British, Soviet, United States and Chinese governments that their wartime cooperation will continue, not only until victory has been achieved and the enemy has been defeated and disarmed, but indefinitely thereafter, within a general international organization which will be open to membership by all peace-loving states."

### PRESS HAILS DECISIONS

With a unanimity never before achieved on any question since the declaration of war against the Axis, the American press yesterday hailed the results of the Moscow conference as settling the outstanding issues among the United Nations and establishing a basis for all-round military and political collaboration in the future.

The New York Times declared at the outset that the "results of the Moscow conference excited the most optimistic hopes and must be hailed as a great victory for the United Nations, matching any victory yet achieved on the battlefield."

"A knockout blow," said the Times, had been dealt to whatever hopes Hitler may still have entertained "of splitting the Allies and winning a separate peace from one or another of them."

The New York Herald Tribune said that the agreements showed "many foolish fears," among them the idea of a separate peace, the quarrels in the Senate on the word "sovereignty," as well as worries in this country about the Soviet Union's future course.

The Tribune expressed satisfaction.

## Toledano Predicts End Of Terror in Argentine

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—Commenting on the Argentine strikes against the Ramirez government, Vice President Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), today told Allied Labor News: "I believe the people, led by the workers, will soon change what is a veritable reign of terror. Argentine workers are supported by all American labor without exception."

new agreement. This is a new world. This changes the world as profoundly as the Munich meeting changed it, but in the reverse direction." This is our day "of rejoicing," the Post concluded, "At Moscow these past twelve days we made our destiny and made it right."

PM in an editorial by Max Lerner declared that the Moscow agreements signified that "Americans as the British as well—have finally made up their minds that they can no longer organize a post-war Europe without the active participation of the Russians."

Lerner credited the "speed of the Russian advance on the Dnieper" with having brought about the basic change within the United Nations, and concluded with the note of warning that the "road that still lies ahead to be travelled." Both the Scripps-Howard World Telegram and the ultra-Republican Sun devoted positive editorials to the meeting.

At this writing, most of the out-of-town papers agreed with the New York press in general terms. The defeatist papers like the Chicago Tribune, in line with the Hearst press, did not react. But according to a CBS radio round-up the press as a whole considered the Moscow results "the greatest victory of the war."

## Reconstructing Naples



Allied engineers working with big cranes like the one shown here are rebuilding Naples out of the rubble left from the battle between Allies and Nazis. Mass evacuation of the city for a few hours was ordered by the Allied command when electricity was turned on. This was done to prevent explosion of mines which it was feared the Germans had attached to the light system. No explosions took place.

## Nazi Criminals to Pay, Say Soviet Scientists

(By Wire to Editor-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—The current meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences heard Academician Irainin, eminent authority on law, read a paper on "The Responsibility of Hitler Germany for Crimes and Damage Caused by Her Aggression."

Academician Eugene Tarle in an outline of the history of Germany shed light on all of her predatory policy. "The first thing the Germans destroy in their retreat," said Academician Alexei Tolstoy in his report at the session, "are schools, scientific institutions, theatres, museums and architectural monuments."

Papers read by Academicians N. Burdenko, surgeon, and B. V. Vedeneyev, engineer, were devoted to the same subject.

The general meeting of the Academy unanimously adopted a resolution which reads: "Shocked at the horror of the fascist crimes, the scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., together with the entire Soviet people, express confidence that the Hitler government and its agents and organizers of the crimes of plunder and destruction will suffer severe punishment for their monstrous crimes. Together with the entire Soviet people, the scientists of the Soviet Union demand indemnification for the damage caused by the German fascist aggressors."

The Soviet Academy of Sciences

## Amalgamation of Key Australian Unions Imminent

(Cable to Allied Labor News)

SYDNEY, Nov. 2.—Despite legal difficulties and bitter opposition from employer organizations, amalgamation of unions in the munitions, metal and transport industries are nearing completion, it was learned this week.

Following endorsement of the industrial union plan by the July convention of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), the Ironworkers and the Munition Workers unions will shortly form the Metal and Munition Workers Union, with a total membership of 120,000.

The new MMWU is expected to help form a Metal Trades Federation, to be composed of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Australian Society of Engineers, the Blacksmiths Union, Boltermakers Union, Moulders Union and the Sheet Metal Workers, all of which have announced support of the proposed federation. The combined membership of these groups is 225,000.

At the same time the Australian Railways Union, the Tramwaymen and the Transport Workers met this week to work out details for the formation of a single union for the industry. Their combined membership is 125,000.

"The workers' want amalgamation," Ernest Thornton, Ironworkers' general secretary, told Allied Labor News. "More concrete steps towards greater unity have been taken in the last few months than in the previous twenty years."

He added that trade unions seeking amalgamation with other groups in their field should first adopt the general principle of industrial unionism, leaving details to be worked out later. "When union officials start first by discussing details—dues, awards, who shall be officers, etc.—nothing is achieved," he said.

Meanwhile it was disclosed that production is continuing at record levels, while employers and the courts continue to help strike-breakers by refusing redress of the workers' grievances.

## Tito Defeats Nazi Drive at Zagreb

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UP).—Yugoslav partisans have smashed enemy offensives near Zagreb, capital of Croatia, and in Montenegro, and have gone over to the attack after defeating a German tank onslaught against Tuzla, the Partisans' most important base before Belgrade, it was reported today.

RAF and South African Boston medium bombers made the first Allied bombing attack on Spalato, important German-held port on Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast.

Bombs were dropped on the port, possible Allied Balkan invasion point, after U. S. Warhawk fighters attacked a small warship in the harbor and shot down two German planes, Algerians announced today.

At the same time, reports reaching Yugoslav Partisan sources in London said Germany's war and industrial potential in Yugoslavia had been disrupted seriously by Partisan operations. The Partisans, it was said, were concentrating on the destruction of mines and industries.

Yugoslav Partisan quarters in London said that Tito's successes against German-controlled industries had been remarkable, citing the destruction of the huge Krupp plant at Zenica, the capture of the Ljubljana iron mines in Bosnia, the second largest in Europe, and the destruction of mercury mines at Idrija in Slovenia.

These sources estimated today that Tito now has 200,000 men in his Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation and its Partisan units, and believed that Mihailovich, now dead, had 30,000 men, his forces defeated by transfer of allegiance of many followers to the Partisans.

## Greek Fur Leader Radios Pledge of Aid to Homeland

Greek workers in the United States are following the example of the heroic Greeks in the European motherland and are doing all they can in the war against Hitler, John Vafades, manager of the Greek-American Fur Workers Local 70 and chairman of the Greek-American Labor Committee, said in a recent broadcast beamed to Greece.

The United States Office of War Information made its facilities available to Mr. Vafades, so that he could greet the Greek people in the name of Greek-American anti-fascists and encourage the Greek underground movement against the Nazi tyrants.

"We Greek workers in the United States . . . are following your example in unity behind our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt," he told his countrymen.

"We are trying to be your equals in a National Liberation Front against Nazi-fascism, in our efforts to obtain closer unity in our ranks for a full and final victory and for a lasting creative, democratic, people's peace."

## Moscow Parley and U. S. Isolationists

By Wm. Z. Foster

The historic decisions of the Moscow Conference have dealt the isolationists, defeatists and appeasers in this country a shattering crash. Blown to bits are the whole string of falsehoods, coined in Goebbels' Berlin mint, with which they have been so busily attacking the United Nations' coalition and generally sabotaging the prosecution of the war. Gone are their absurd charges that the USSR was plotting a separate peace with Nazi Germany and that that country was embarking upon a policy of imperialistic expansion and world-wide Communist revolution. And gone, too, are their pessimistic croakings that close military cooperation now and solid post-war political agreement with the USSR were impossible. And gone, finally, are many of their followers who previously had been deceived by these defeatists' lies.



William Z. Foster

Not since Pearl Harbor have the isolationist-defeatist suffered such a devastating blow as that dealt them by the Moscow Conference. The victory for our country and the allies is the defeat of the whole Hearst, McCormick, Patterson, Taft, John L. Lewis gang. At present writing such elements are scurrying to cover in the face of the tremendous storm of popular approval that is greeting the Moscow agreements. These people, with their Nazi-inspired program of "foreign policy," proved completely bankrupt, are blubbing in confusion, and many are giving half-hearted endorsements of the work of the Moscow Conference.

But, as the Daily Worker editorial of yesterday warns us, we must not conclude from all this that the defeatists and appeasers are finally "laid low." Far from it. The snake of defeatism has been scotched but not killed. The isolationist-defeatist, although seriously injured by this slashing blow, will proceed as best they can to reorganize their forces and to re-orientate their sabotage of the national war effort.

By the very fact that the success of the Moscow Conference is a heavy blow against the Axis pirates, so, also, is it a blow against the defeatist-isolationists in the United States. There must be no complacency in labor's ranks on that score, especially not with regard to the 1944 elections and to the immediate need of the workers for united political action to support their wage demands and to protect their living standards. On the contrary, as never before, organized labor should unify and energize its political activities. The whole country must be covered with a network of political action committees. The defeatist reactionaries are strong and well organized. Labor, too, in defense of all that we are fighting for in this war, must unite its millions into a great political movement.

**SOMETHING TO REMEMBER**  
It would be well for the American people to recall how these sabotaging elements acted after Pearl Harbor. At first, in the great outburst of national indignation at the treacherous Japanese attack, the defeatists were compelled to liquidate their ill-smelling America First Committee and to pledge their support to the war. But, little by little, they reorganized their shattered forces and program, until finally they had succeeded in building up their formidable array of strength in Congress.

That the defeatist-isolationists will try again to reshape their program and to regather their mass following after the blow of the Moscow decisions, we may, therefore, take for granted. Indeed, Goebbels has already given them a main lead to this effect, by his assertion that the Moscow Conference constituted a surrender of the United States and Great Britain to the USSR. We may expect soon to hear the Wheelers, Tafts, Faires, and others of their ilk harping upon this Nazi string, together with such other similar ideas as they may be able to cook up themselves or may find floating on the airways outward bound from Berlin. Their aim will be to devitalize the Moscow decisions and to make them inoperative insofar as they can.

In considering the defeatist-isolationist leaders in Congress, in the press, and in industry, we must, if we are to understand their persistence, realize that they are spokesmen for the most reactionary and fascist-minded sections of the American imperialism. They, with lots of financial resources at their disposal, do not want a democratic success over fascism in this war.

## Savannah Was Hit, Navy Discloses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—

The 10,000-ton light cruiser Savannah was damaged and some of her crew killed and wounded when enemy planes scored a bomb hit on a gun turret during the Allied landings at Salerno, Italy, the Navy revealed today.

But the vessel, which carries about 870 men, continued to operate "effectively" despite a fire which was controlled in 20 minutes.

The wounded were treated by the Savannah's medical personnel and transferred to other vessels even before the fire was extinguished. The number of casualties was not revealed. The skipper, Capt. Robert W. Cary, a native of Kansas City, Mo., was uninjured.

## Destroyer-Escort for British Is Launched

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—The destroyer-escort HMS Stayer, constructed for the British under Lend-Lease provisions, will be launched at the Bethlehem-Birmingham shipyard Saturday, it was announced today.

The ship will be sponsored by Miss Elizabeth P. Stewart of Boston, secretary of the British Officers' Club, and daughter of the representative of the British Ministry of War Transport.



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# Coughlinite Leads Smear Against Army

## Burton Heads Witch-Hunt of Training Schools

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Congressional smear committees have gone after practically every civilian agency important to the war effort.

Now a House Military Affairs Subcommittee has decided to tackle the Army itself. This new investigation will be dedicated to the purpose of ferreting out "radical influences" in Army schools of military government and in Army ordnance.

In charge of this investigation is none other than H. Ralph Burton, former Coughlinite leader. Burton acted as counsel for Charles E. Coughlin, the notorious fascist and anti-Semitic propagandist, and he was also prominent in Coughlinite affairs in Baltimore.

### LEADS SMEAR ATTACK

Burton is now general counsel of the House Military Affairs Committee, and he is taking personal charge of the smear attack against Army training schools. For the past several years Burton has been kicking around on Capitol Hill, working for one Congressional Committee after the other. In 1938-39 he was an investigator for the Woodrum Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which went after WPA, and particularly after the Federal arts and theater projects. More recently he was in charge of the investigation of alleged draft dodging in the Federal government conducted by the Costello Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee.

### COUGHLINITE LINK

Burton's Coughlinite training came in handy during this Congressional fishing trip. The hearings of the Costello Subcommittee had a marked anti-Semitic twist, and there was much emphasis onounding David Ginsburg, former OPA general counsel.

There is, of course, room for a genuine investigation of fascist and anti-Semitic indoctrination in some Army training schools. For example, it would be well if a Congressional Committee could ascertain why the Army permits Father Walsh, violently anti-Semitic head of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School, to put his ideas across for future officers. But the chances that Burton will look into this kind of thing are less than nil.

While Burton is really running the show, the chairman of the subcommittee which is going after Army training schools is Rep. Carl T. Durham of North Carolina. Other members are Reps. Clifford Davis of Tennessee, Robert L. F. Sikes of Florida, Thomas E. Martin of Iowa and Iver D. Fenton of Pennsylvania.

In an effort to clear itself of the charge of interfering with the conduct of military operations, the Committee emphasized that it is not looking into the training of men for combat service.

## Ask Welfare Agencies to Boost Wages

The National Social Service Division of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers today urged private welfare agencies to abandon as a war necessity the outmoded idea that low salaries must prevail in a non-profit field, supported by voluntary contributions.

An inadequate salary policy lies at the root of the manpower crisis which the private welfare field now finds itself in, the union asserts.

In a letter addressed to all leading agencies and welfare organizations, the CIO organizations, social service division points out that steps looking to solve the manpower shortage must be taken on the low salaries and the prevailing scale for both clerical and professional workers elsewhere.

Public support can be won for a salary policy that advances standards of service, particularly in the light of the broad war and post-war welfare needs that the social agencies perform in each community, the union says.

The agencies in question are chiefly those that in any community make up a large part of the Community Chest—family welfare, child care, the various charities, privately financed recreational centers and the like.

The union specifically proposes that all salaries in private social agencies be upgraded on the basis of job content and qualifications, that the Wartime Committee on Personnel of the American Association of Social Workers, set up to deal with manpower problems, take up the question of salary, that local Community Chest—family welfare consider salary policy an integral part of their responsibility for developing welfare programs and that collective bargaining be accepted in the field.

# Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, Profile of a Typical Poll Taxer

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—If you want to know what sort of man Comptroller General Lindsay Warren who recently hurled a torpedo at the Fair Employment Practices Committee is, the answer comes easily.

He is a typical reactionary poll-taxer from North Carolina, not only anti-Negro but anti-labor, who after 15 years in Congress shifted over to the job of guardian of government funds, head of the General Accounting Office.

Since Warren has struck out against FEPC his biased anti-Negro views have come out into the open, but his anti-labor record is equally bad.

Just last week he handed down a ruling for the National Labor

Relations Board which was a bonanza to company unions—it will legalize and protect them against bona fide trade unions.

When Warren was in Congress, he voted against the Wage and Hour Act which set a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for workers in industry.

Despite the fact that North Carolina was full of pulp-mill and canner workers who earned the "huge" sum of 25 cents an hour, Warren thought it was too generous to boost them to 40 cents.

As Chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, Warren was responsible for shutting the door of the House Restaurant to Oscar De Priest, first Negro Congressman elected. Warren refused to allow De Priest or any other Negro to be served and boasted to his colleagues about this bit of racial bigotry.

While the job Warren has done in nullifying the President's FEPC Executive Order 9346 has been thoroughly exposed, here is the coup he pulled against the entire labor movement.

Just before the summer recess of Congress, in July, John Frey, reactionary head of the AFL Metal Trades Council, got through a rider to the NLRB appropriations bill preventing the Board from spending any funds to investigate unfair labor practices in cases where contracts were in existence for three months before a charge was filed.

The reason behind Frey's strategy was well known in Washington. His union had a so-called "sweetheart agreement" with shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser out on the West Coast and Frey wanted to prevent the CIO Shipyard Workers' Union from hauling it before the NLRB

on charges of collusion between the employer and the union.

The NLRB, which together with the CIO vigorously approved the amendment, made the best of a bad situation and ruled that the rider applied only to cases involving nationally-affiliated organizations but not where company unions were involved.

Of course, many anti-labor employers protested this interpretation and NLRB had to ask Comptroller General Warren for a ruling. He ruled that contracts with company unions could not be investigated—immunity from complaints by bona fide trade unions.

That, in brief, is Warren's record. From now on labor and progressive groups will have to keep a watchful eye on his powerful and reactionary Comptroller General.

## Cacchione Votes for Victory



—Daily Worker Photo

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist Councilman is seen above as he voted yesterday morning at his polling booth at 35th St. Bay, between Copsely and Bath Avenues, Brooklyn. With the Councilman is his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Cacchione. Optimistic of reelection, Cacchione made his final election speech Monday night at his "lucky corner" at Utica Ave. and Eastern Parkway. Police had to direct traffic on the corner, the crowd was so huge.

## Hastie Urges Fight On Army Jim Crow

William H. Hastie, who resigned as civilian aide to the Secretary of War in protest over Army Jim Crow, urged a crowd which packed the Allen AME Church, South Jamaica, Sunday night, to intensify its fight against mistreatment of the Negro soldier on the home front.

Mr. Hastie, who is dean of the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C., and a former Federal judge in the Virgin Islands, also told his 700 Negro and white hearers that Congress, in killing the Federal aid to education bill because it would have helped Negroes, hurt the white child as well as the Negro child.

Referring to Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's ruling last week that the President's executive order against discrimination by employers holding war contracts was not mandatory, Mr. Hastie said that Warren asked Mobilization Director James B. Connelley for an "interpretation" of that part of Executive Order 9346 which said that "contracting agencies" . . . "shall include in all contracts" . . . "a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate," etc.

Byrnes is reported to have told the President did not mean "must," whereupon Warren issued the ruling limiting the power of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Mr. Hastie said that the President himself must be requested by the people to say what he meant and to say it without delay.

**FORECASTS HEARINGS**

He forecast a public hearing in Washington soon on the numerous complaints of Army Jim Crow and the general mistreatment of the Negro soldier on the home front.

The meeting was called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People both as a testimonial to Mr. Hastie for his work in behalf of the Negro service men and to acquaint the community further with facts in the case of James Penn, imprisoned Negro worker charged with "mugging." Penn, 27 and married, was at work at the time the alleged "mugging" was committed, according to witnesses. Money is being raised for an appeal.

Joseph Green, president of the Jamaica branch of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and Communist leader, was repeatedly applauded as he analyzed the war situation as it affected the Negro people.

Green said: "We are fighting racial oppression on a world scale,

## Mayor of Hartford Acts On Anti-Semitism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.—Halloween hooliganism which plastered more than 100 Hartford stores with the word "Jew" was linked yesterday with a new wave of anti-Semitic "incidents" throughout the country by Roy A. Leib, secretary of the Communist Party.

## Nab Anti-Semitic Vandals, City Urged

The New York Times Peoples Committee, through its chairman, Abraham Bernkopf, yesterday urged Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to "ensure the speedy arrest" of those guilty of desecrating Jewish graves in Brooklyn and Queens.

In a letter to Valentine Bernkopf said that such action was necessary to "demonstrate the way in which our great city deals with the pro-Hitler fomenters of racial and religious hatred and bigotry."

The ghastly vandalism in our city is shattered after the Nazi model and is aimed at creating fear and disunity, thus helping our mortal enemies," he wrote.

Further, wrote Bernkopf, the overwhelming majority of Americans who are not Jewish realize that this vandalism like the recent attacks on Jewish children "bodes ill for American democracy and the United war effort."

"The ghastly vandalism in our city is shattered after the Nazi model and is aimed at creating fear and disunity, thus helping our mortal enemies," he wrote.

## Chicago CIO Backs 4th Term

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Chicago Industrial Union Council was on record today with an endorsement of a Fourth Term for President Roosevelt and a re-affirmation of its no-strike pledge and opposition to the Poll Tax.

The resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Council last Thursday, Oct. 21.

Another resolution called for endorsement of Mayor Edward J. Kelly's proclamation of American-Soviet Friendship week of Nov. 6 to 16 and urged all locals to participate in the Nov. 7 rally commemorating the opening of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

## FDR, 'Tree Grower' Casts His Ballot in State Election

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt, describing himself as a "tree grower," did his part by casting his ballot in the state election at the Old Town Hall.

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## Fall of Mussolini Aided War Bond Sales in Drive

Americans of Italian origin in New York State purchased War Savings Bonds amounting to \$48,508,243.50 during the Third War Loan drive, according to a report received by Nevil Ford, executive manager of the War Finance Committee for New York State.

"The results in this drive," Mr. Ford declared, "far surpass the expectations of the War Finance Committee."

The War Bond Committee was actively supported by labor unions, banks, Columbia Associations, fraternal organizations, Italian Benevolent Societies, and many other groups.

It was pointed out that the fall of Mussolini early in the drive acted as a further incentive to War Bond purchases among Italian-Americans since it was felt that such purchases would bring about the earlier liberation of Italy.

# FEPC Says Probe of Unions' Bias Won't Be Anti-Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice will investigate charges that labor unions in Los Angeles and Portland, Ore., shipyards discriminate against Negroes but the hearings must in no way be construed as an attack on trade unionism, Malcolm Ross, chairman, warned today.

In both yards, AFL unions have set up "auxiliary" lodges for Negroes, thus placing special limitations on their union rights and affecting their conditions of employment.

The FEPC, Mr. Ross said, "stands four-square for collective bargaining as the approved and legal method of negotiating agreements and adjusting disputes between employers and employees."

However, he added, "the question of what constitutes the bargaining rights of those who are discriminated against because of race, creed, color or national origin has been formally placed before the committee."

**NOT ANTI-UNION MOVE**

He added: "Neither this hearing nor any

Lindsay Warren's weakening ruling, has been undertaken by 200 members of the Communist Party on a city-wide basis. The drive seeks thousands of signatures to petitions asking President Roosevelt to require that federal war contracts prohibit discrimination—a requirement which would outlaw Warren's interpretation.

Al Lannon, secretary, and Doxy A. Wilkerson, chairman, of the Baltimore Communist Party, wired President Roosevelt and Comptroller Warren denouncing the Warren ruling as a "blow to war production" and to war morale and asking its prompt reversal.

**CIO ACTS**

James Drury, president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council, telegraphed President Roosevelt protesting Comptroller Warren's interpretation as a "torpedo aimed at disrupting the invaluable contribution being made to the war effort by the Negro people."

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## Navy Flier Braves Death to Dump 'Live' Bomb Into Sea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today described an outstanding feat of "heroism at home"—a Naval Reserve flier's gamble with death in a plane carrying a live 500 pound bomb.

The flier was Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. McKnight, Salem, Mass., a squadron operations officer at the Jacksonville, Fla., air station. The incident occurred Oct. 10, Knox said.

A student pilot returning from a training flight in a Grumman Avenger found on landing that the

500 pounder he was carrying had come loose and was prevented from falling only by the closed bomb-bay doors. Ready to explode on contact, the bomb could have blown up men, hangar and planes in the immediate area.

McKnight immediately cleared the area, climbed into the ship and took off, inviting death because the vibration could have set off the bomb. He headed out to sea.

McKnight could have bailed out, letting the plane crash into the open sea, but he wanted to save the craft.

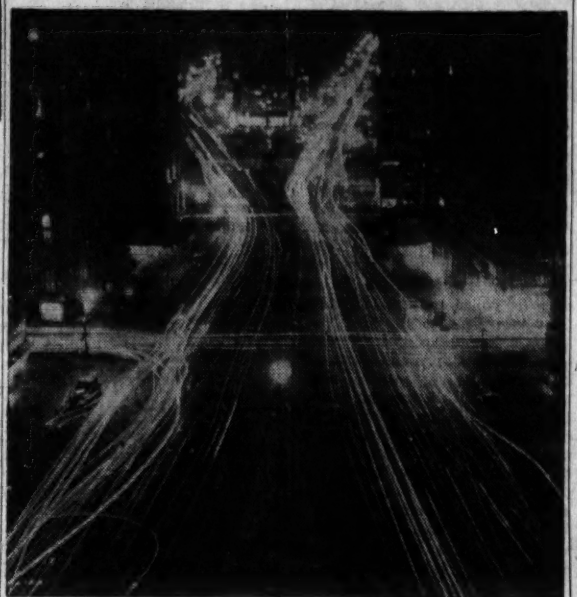
When he opened the bomb bay doors, the bomb refused to drop. One fin was caught in the door. At that moment McKnight almost succumbed to an impulse to jump.

He had already opened the hood of the cockpit, unhooked his safety belt and checked his parachute straps, when again he thought of the \$150,000 plane he was flying.

He refastened his belt, closed the hood, rocked the plane from side to side.

The bomb plunged, exploded and raised a great geyser of water.

## Broadway Brightens Somewhat



Broadway, Seventh Ave. and 42nd St., after the dimout was lifted at midnight this week. Lights were beginning to go on in Times Square, crossroads of the world, as an open camera caught this shot. The streaks of light on Broadway (upper left to lower right) and on Seventh Ave. show the trail of moving cars.

## Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

GEORGE glanced at the man, who nodded imperceptibly. Perhaps it was the first time that he actually looked at George. The woman made as if to show the way, but the man stopped her with a motion of his hand. He preceded George from the room. On the stairs he said: "I am Dr. Kress. Some of your friends know me from attending a chemistry course of mine."

No sooner had a certain sense of safety enveloped George—not certainly, but a hope of safety—than he found pleasure in the colored rugs on the stairs, in the gleaming white paint, in his host's matter-of-fact manner, in the woman's attractive looks.

What a miracle that he was allowed to be alone in this room and to think. When Kress had gone, George locked the door. He turned on the faucets, sniffed the soap, and drank a little water. When he looked at himself in the mirror, he found himself so strange that he refrained from looking a second time.

About this time, Fiedler entered the flat of his parents-in-law, in which he and his wife had a room. He would probably have taken in Helmer himself, if he'd lived by himself. As it was, he had thought of Dr. Kress. The man had formerly been with Pokorny, and later with Cassella. Fiedler had also run into him in an evening school for workmen where Kress was teaching chemistry. They met off and on, and it was Kress who learned from his pupil. Although quite timid by nature, Kress in '33 had bravely stood by what he considered right.

It was then that he had given Fiedler the fateful answer: "My dear Fiedler, don't come to me with your collection lists, and don't bother me either with your banned newspapers. I don't feel like risking my life for a pamphlet. When you have something that is worth while, come to me."

Three hours ago, Fiedler had taken him at his word. "At last!" thought Frau Fiedler, when she heard her husband's steps on the stairs. Although she disliked nothing so much as waiting, she was too proud to join the others in the kitchen.

While Fiedler was still in the hall, she saw that his face was animated and his eyes shining. "Listen well, Grete," he said. "You are to call on the Roeders now. You know the woman by sight, don't you? The stout one with the large breasts? You are to ask her for a cake recipe. She'll write it down for you and, in addition, say something, something to which you must pay particular attention. She'll either say: 'I hope you'll enjoy it,' or 'Don't eat too much of it.' All you have to do is to tell me what she said. In any event, take a roundabout way both going and coming. You must leave at once."

Grete nodded and went out. How bright his eyes had been! So, one was no longer in a state of suspension! The old ties had been fastened again, or perhaps they had never been sundered. No sooner had she started on her roundabout way, to Roeder's flat than she had the impression that others too, now unafraid, must have started after a long pause.

Frau Roeder did not recognize Fiedler's wife immediately, for her eyes were swollen with weeping. In despair, she stared disbelievingly at the strange visitor whom she had hoped formerly would change into her Paul.

Frau Fiedler grasped at once that something had gone wrong here. She would not go home, though, without her information. "Hell Hitler! Forgive me, Frau Roeder, for breaking in on you in the evening. And it seems I have come at a rather inopportune moment. But I wanted your recipe for the cake with icing. Your husband gave me a taste of it. They are friends, you know. I'm Frau Fiedler. Don't you recognize me? Didn't your husband tell you that I was coming over for the recipe?"

"And now, do calm down, Frau Roeder, and sit down. As long as I am here, and seeing that our husbands are friends, perhaps I can be of some help. Don't stand on ceremony, Frau Roeder; there is no necessity for that between us. Least of all in such times as these. Do stop crying, won't you? Come on, sit down over here. Tell me, what's the trouble?" By this time they had reached the kitchen and the sofa. Instead of stopping, Liesel's tears streamed afresh.

"Frau Roeder! Come, come, Frau Roeder!" said Frau Fiedler. "Rest assured, things are never half as bad as they look. So, your husband didn't tell you anything? Didn't he come home at all?" Weeping, Liesel replied: "Only for a moment."

"Anybody call for him?" asked Frau Fiedler. "By himself?" "He had to go by himself." "He had to," replied Liesel in a tired voice. She brushed her bare arms sideways over her face.

"The summons was here when he came, and he was so late!" "Then he can't be back yet," Frau Fiedler said. "Get a grip on yourself, my dear."

Liesel shrugged her shoulders. Tired out, she said dully: "Yes, he can. He'll either come back or the Gestapo will keep him there; they'll surely keep him there."

"But how can you be sure of that, Frau Roeder? He is certain to have to wait; there are always so many people there, day and night, like an endless chain."

Liesel was staring in front of her with brooding eyes; for a few minutes at least, she had stopped crying. Suddenly she turned to her visitor. "What kind of recipe? The cake with the icing? No, Paul didn't say anything about it. He was so alarmed at the summons that he rushed off right away." She got up and started to rummage in the drawer of the kitchen table. Frau Fiedler would gladly have questioned her further, for she felt that she could get anything she wanted out of Liesel. But she shrank from asking about things that her husband was keeping secret from her.

Liesel in the meantime had found a stub of a pencil and torn a page from her expense book. "I am trembling all over," she said. "Couldn't you write it down yourself?" "Write what down?" asked Frau Fiedler.

"Five pennings' worth of yeast," Liesel answered weeping; "two pounds of flour, add milk till it stiffens, a little salt. Knead well..."

On her way home through the night-covered streets, Frau Fiedler could have told herself that now all the innumerable vague coincidences, all the semi-real and semi-imaginary threats, were becoming tangible and assuming definite shape; but she no longer had any time for such thoughts. To the exclusion of everything else, she gave her attention to taking the proper detours and seeing that nobody was following her. She drew a deep breath. This was the old air again, cool with danger, that touches one's brow as if it were laden with frost. The old darkness, too, under whose protection hills were posted, slogans painted on board fences, handbills slipped under doors. If someone had asked her this noon about labor conditions or the prospect of the struggle, she would have shrugged her shoulders exactly as her husband would have. Although now she had experienced nothing but a useless visit to a weeping woman, she had taken her place again in the old life. All at once everything was possible, quickly possible, for suddenly it was, in her power to hasten the march of events. Everything was possible in the time that had just now begun; a sudden change in all relations, her own included, quicker than one had dared to hope, while one was still young enough jointly to partake of some happiness after so much bitter suffering. True, it was also possible that Fiedler would be destroyed, more quickly and more terribly than they had anticipated, in the fight they had undertaken. Only when nothing at all is possible any longer does life pass by like a shadow. But the periods when everything is possible contain all of life—and of destruction.

"Are you sure that nobody was trailing you?" "I can't swear to it."

"Listen now, Grete, I'll pack the most necessary things. If anybody asks where I am, I've gone to the Tannus. As for yourself, you do the following: Go to the Riederwald Settlement, Goetheplatz 18. That's where Dr. Kress lives; he has a fine yellow house."

"Is that the Kress from evening school? The one with the glasses? The one who always quarreled with Balser about Christendom and class struggles?" "Yes. But if anybody asks you, you've never seen Kress in all your life. Give him this message from me: 'Paul is in the hands of the Gestapo! Give him a little time to digest this. Then ask him to tell you where he can be reached from now on. Grete dear, be careful. Never in all your life have you been implicated in such a risky affair. Don't ask me anything, please. I'm on my way now. But I'm not going to the Tannus as yet. Tomorrow morning you are to go out to the bungalow. If the police have come to the house, during the night, put on your sports coat. If not, wear your new outfit. If you don't show up I'll know they've taken you. If you are wearing your new outfit—don't worry about how I'm going to find out what you are wearing—I won't need to fear going to the bungalow, and will know that things are not as bad as they might be. Is there any housekeeping money left?"

Grete gave him the few marks she still had. Stently she packed his few things. They did not kiss when they parted, but held fast to each other with both hands. As soon as Fiedler had gone, Grete put on her outing jacket. Her practical turn of mind told her that she would hardly have time to change if things took a nasty turn. If the night passed peacefully she would have plenty of time in the morning to put on her new outfit.

Kress was still standing in the same spot in the dark part of the room. Without looking at him, the woman sat down again in her chair and opened the book to where she'd been reading when the arrival of the two men had interrupted her. Her smooth blond hair, somewhat dull in daylight, shone stronger now than the light that made it shine. She looked like a slender boy who has put some helmet on for fun. Speaking down to her book, she said: "I cannot read if you keep staring at me."

"You had time for reading all day. Talk to me now."

Without looking up from her book, the woman asked: "Why should I?"

"Because your voice soothes me."

"Why should you need to be soothed? There's no lack of quiet here."

The man continued to look at her steadily. She turned two or three pages. Suddenly, in a changed voice, he called her name: "Gerda!"

The woman frowned. She pulled herself together, both from habit and because she told herself that Kress was her husband, was tired from his work, and the evening together had begun. She put the open book face down on her knee and lit a cigarette. Then he said: "Whom did you pick up? A strange fellow?"

Kress did not answer. Instinctively she contracted her brows and looked at her husband sharply. She was unable to distinguish his features in the dusk. What made his face shine so? Was he really as pale as that? Finally Kress said: "I suppose Frieda will be gone until the morning."

"Until the morning of the day after tomorrow?"

"Listen, Gerda, you are not to tell a soul that we have a visitor. If anybody asks you, say it's a schoolmate of mine."

Without showing any surprise, she answered: "All right!" The man came close to her. Now she could see his features plainly. "Have you listened to the radio? About the Westhofen escape?"

"? Radio? No." "They've recaptured all of them..." "Too bad."

"Except one."

A gleam came into the woman's eyes and she raised her face. Only once had it been so bright—at the beginning of their life together. Now, as then, the brightness passed quickly. She looked her husband over from head to foot. "Just think of that," she said. He waited. "I would never have given you credit for that. Just think of it!"

Kress stepped back. "What? Not given me credit for what? 'For?' For all that! Well, really—I apologize."

"What are you talking about?" Kress asked. "About us."

In his room George thought: "It must go downstairs. What I'm hoping for up here? Why must I be alone?" Why torment himself in this blue-and-yellow locked hole, covered with handwoven mats, with its running water from nicked taps, and a mirror that mercilessly impressed upon him the same thing the darkness did: himself.

From the low white bed came the cool odor of freshly bleached linen. Though he was ready to drop with tiredness, he walked up and down, from the door to the window, as if he'd been deprived of his bed as a punishment. "Is this to be my last shelter?" My last—before what? I must go downstairs, be with human beings. He unlocked the door.

From the stairs George could hear the voices of Kress and his wife, not loud, but impressive. He was surprised. They had struck him as being almost mute, or at least extremely taciturn. Hesitating at the door, he heard Kress say: "Tell me, why do you torment me?"

The woman's rather deep voice replied: "Is that really torment to you?"

(Continued Tomorrow)

## A Day at Cauci's Beauty Shoppe with the Mayor--

All was calm, all was quiet in Cauci's Beauty Shoppe, the First Election District polling place in Manhattan's Sixteenth Assembly District, yesterday.

That is, all was calm at 9:24 A. M. A minute later—at 9:25 A. M., to be exact—the calm lifted and things began to happen.

A pleasant lady at the head of the line of voters was signing her name in the big book. Behind her a short, stocky gentleman, awaiting his turn, glared darkly from under a five-gallon black Stetson hat at a little man who was busily engaged passing out paper councilman ballots.

The man in the black hat stepped from the line. His glare was now blacker than his hat.

"Who are you?" he demanded of the little man who was handing out the ballots.

"I'm helping out," the little man replied. "The regular clerk is out."

It turned out the little man was K. Cauci, owner of the shop. The man in the black hat was Mayor LaGuardia and the pleasant lady was Mrs. LaGuardia. Mr. Cauci was illegally handling ballots.

"Get out of here," the Mayor exclaimed.

## Senate Body Still Stalls on Poll Tax

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is still stalling on the anti-poll tax bill.

After hearings were completed this morning on the constitutional features of the measure, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, chairman of the committee, announced that it would be another week before the committee would meet in executive session to take action.

The repeated delays of the Judiciary Committee have played into the hands of the poll taxers in the Senate who are now beginning to back a move to have the Senate take a long recess starting some time in the middle of this month.

The strategy of the poll taxers is obvious. They hope to delay committee action until after the first of next year. And they hope that it will then be possible to prevent the bill from coming up for a couple of months, all of which will make it easier for them to filibuster the measure to death.

As the sole witness to argue that the anti-poll tax bill is unconstitutional, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, who is leading the fight against the measure, dug up a 75-year-old lawyer and writer from Boston called Charles Warren.

Warren, a rosy-cheeked old man who wore a high stiff collar, is the author of "The Girl and the Governor" and other legal works.

He plodded along drearily in an involved legal effort to show that the anti-poll tax bill is unconstitutional.

A large group of poll tax Senators including Connally, Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, Cotton Ed Smith of South Carolina, Harry Byrd of Virginia, John Bankhead of Alabama and Hattie Caraway of Arkansas turned out to hear Warren.

Connally said that Warren deserved to be congratulated for his "unselfish public service" in appearing before the committee.

## Stop Fascist Attacks In Boston, Bishop Asks

(Special to the Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church, today urged that Gov. Saltonstall's special committee to investigate anti-Semitism be given wide powers to subpoena witnesses and enforce its recommendation.

"The beating of Jewish boys must stop," the Bishop declared. "The beatings must be apprehended and punished."

The real menace lies in the apparent fact that these beatings are an expression of incipient fascism that they follow a similar pattern and that in one case at least the beaters wore black shirts.

The church leader asked: "Who is coding the nation with anti-Semitic literature and why? Who finances these movements? Why is it that the anti-Semitic leaders now under federal indictment have attacked such religious organizations as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the Methodist Church and other Protestant religious bodies? Why has Franco, the Fascist dictator of Spain been extolled?"

"The beating of Jewish boys is not the work of hoodlums," the Bishop warned. "It is not a prank that can be passed with complacency. Far from home our sons are fighting to destroy fascism. It must not be allowed to exist at home. It is to be hoped that religious forces, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant may unite in demanding that these beatings stop and that they be taken to discover and destroy the dangerous forces that lie back of them."

Condemning any hush-hush attitude Rev. Oxnam said that "any anti-social situation calls for the fullest publicity. One thing anti-Semitism can't stand is light and the chief function of the press is to bring these racial and religious frictions to light." Stating that is not a problem of Jewish liberty alone, Bishop Oxnam said, "it is Protestant, Catholic liberty too."

## Stettinius Greets Soviet Amity Rally

(Continued from Page 1) matic and largest expressions of friendship ever made by the people of this country for the people of an Allied nation.

Speakers at the Garden meeting included: Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, Major General James A. Ulio, Adjutant General, United States Army; Hon. Joseph E. Davies; Senator Claude D. Pepper, Newbold Morris, who will speak as Acting Mayor of New York City in Mayor LaGuardia's absence; R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO and president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Orson Welles, Corliss Lamont.

BALTIMORE TO HEAR PEPPER (Special to the Daily Worker) BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—A mass meeting sponsored by the newly formed Baltimore Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be held at the Lyric Theatre on Thursday, November 18, at 8 P. M., at which Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida will be the principal speaker.

The meeting will mark the high point in American-Soviet Friendship Week, proclaimed by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin to run from November 14 to November 21.

## U. S. Fliers in China Blast Enemy Targets

CHUNGKING, Nov. 2 (UP).—U. S. fliers have attacked two Japanese-held river centers in support of Chinese forces in Central China, where the Japanese have launched a new offensive in the rice bowl area between Lake Tungting and the Yangtze River, a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

Mitchell medium bombers of the 14th Air Force Sunday attacked a Japanese motor park and barracks at Shanyang, at the northern end of a canal connecting the Yangtze with the Han River 100 miles west of Hankow.

On the same day P-38 Lightnings dive-bombed shipping and docks at the Yangtze port of Kluikang, 120 miles southwest of Hankow.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that Chinese forces on the Burma-Yunnan Province border, heartened by growing American air support, were counter-attacking the Japanese on the west bank of the Salween river and had recaptured several positions recently seized by the enemy. The fighting was said to center in the towering Kailong mountains.

## U. S. Bombers Hit Austrian Plant

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 2 (UP).—Heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th Air Force created recently for the specific purpose of bombing southern German territory from the Mediterranean area—today attacked the big Messerschmitt airplane factory in Glener-Neustadt near Vienna, it was announced tonight.

The 15th Air Force, it was announced, will supplement the work of the present 12th Air Force and will concentrate on long-range strategic bombing of German military targets in occupied and satellite countries as new forward bases are established in Italy.

A large number of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked Wiener Neustadt shortly after noon, a special communique announced, and their bombs struck in the target area.

## Danish Prince Escapes to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2 (UP).—Prince Gorm, 24-year-old nephew of King Christian X of Denmark who was interned after leading a unit of Danish troops against the Germans last summer, has escaped to Sweden, the newspaper Social Demokraten reported today.

Gorm had feared he would be deported to Germany, the newspaper said. He was interned along with other Danish officers after his troops on the Danish island of Fyn resisted Nazi forces which had come to disarm them during last summer's wave of disorder, it said.

## October Plane Output Hit New Peak-Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—October airplane production reached a new peak of 8,362 and for the first time surpassed the rate needed to reach the goal of 100,000 planes a year set by President Roosevelt soon after Pearl Harbor, war production chief Donald N. Nelson disclosed today.

It exceeded September output by 764 and included more heavy bombers than ever before produced in a single month, Nelson said.

He ascribed the gain partly to increased labor productivity and partly to ironing out major design changes on some models with resulting steadier output.

To illustrate the gain in labor productivity he said average monthly airplane weight output per man is now about 60 pounds as compared with 28 pounds in January, 1941.

## Party Life

### Translating Ideas Into Action

By C. P. Organisation Dept. As a political party it is our task to contribute towards the political solution of our country's problems and to weave our political program into the fabric of American life. Only when politics is translated into action is it effective. Our attitude, our opinions, are of value today only to the extent that they contribute to winning the war. Any political activity, any program which remains narrow circles does not reach the masses, does not become part of the nation's war program, is of no value—regardless of its fine phrases.

To carry through this political program we must constantly improve and make our organization more effective, always adjusting our organizational forms to the needs of the situation. With this in mind, we recently carried through a readjustment by abolishing the shop and industrial branches. About eight hundred members were transferred from these branches to ward organizations. These comrades have a wealth of experience from their shops and unions which will help the ward branches considerably.

The integration of these former shop branch members into activity and leadership of ward branches will help in the political activity now being developed in many wards throughout the city and district. As a result of the organizational readjustment, we now have in Chicago 45 ward branches. Of these, 15 branches have a membership of over 100, with 4 wards having 200 or more. Fifteen branches have a membership of less than fifty. Similar changes have taken place in Gary, South Bend and Indiana.

polls, where large city branches were formed. A ward organization of the size which I have just indicated is a large complex body. It must have an effective leadership, committees for various activities, a large corps of group leaders to reach its members. Furthermore, such an organization can be a powerful force in the community. It can play a vital role in all phases of life in the ward. Political leaders of the other parties in the ward will consider seriously such an organization.

This requires such adjustments whereby every member is reached, whether he attends meetings or not—that we establish a relation with each individual which helps him in carrying through Party activities in the course of daily life. Here is where the role of the group leader (membership committee member) becomes most important.

The relation cannot be merely that of a dues collecting agent, but a political relation to the comrade. The group leader is the human link between the Party organization and the individual Party member. Through the group leader the member is made acquainted with the activities of the Party; exchanges political ideas; and gets information on what has occurred at the regular ward meeting.

The group leader must be the person who gives all-around leadership to the members in his group. Not merely a dues collector, but a person whom the member is interested in seeing, recognizing that after each visit he receives something new, he has learnt something, he has been drawn closer to the Party, he has a reason to go to meetings and feels he is part of the

organization to which he belongs. This gives the group leader a greater responsibility. His duties are increased. He is the Party leader of a group of members, besides his responsibilities in the broader mass movement. Under these circumstances a group leader cannot be responsible for too many members. I would recommend that no group leader shall be responsible for more than eight, or a maximum of ten. We now have group leaders who are responsible for 20 to 25 people.

What shall be the responsibilities of a group leader? 1—Discuss the work of the Party in the Ward with the member. For example, the branch may initiate a certain campaign. Discuss the ways in which the member can take up this campaign in his shop or organization.

2—Inquire whether the member reads the Daily Worker and convince him to read it if he does not do it as yet. Discuss certain articles occasionally.

3—Collect dues from the person regularly.

4—Always bring along new literature in visiting the member. Not only pamphlets, but occasionally an important theoretical book.

5—Discuss opportunities for recruiting.

This means, of course, that no more than one or at most two people can be visited in the course of an evening.

The group cannot replace the Branch. Every visit, every discussion with the member, has as its object to draw the member into the full life of the Branch. As a result of such relations, we have as the objective the drawing of members

into Branch life—and interesting them in attending meetings as often as possible.

Meetings of all members of the group may be arranged, but not to take up the business of the Branch. The group may be organized as a study circle. This is a voluntary act, to which no member is obligated. As many members in the group as desire may arrange to meet at regular or irregular intervals for such discussion purposes.

As a start, we would recommend that an article in the "Communist" be utilized as the basis for discussion. We would further recommend that the Daily Worker editorials serve the same purpose. This will aid many comrades in establishing the habit of reading the Daily Worker regularly and train them in selecting the most important items to read. This is essential if we consider that many people have little time to read and such discussions will enable them to gain the best results from the reading they do. Of course, the study circle may develop for study of fundamental Marxist-Leninist writings and encourage the buying and reading of basic Marxist works. However, if we establish them on the basis as first recommended, they will have a better chance of developing.

The prime tasks of the group leader indicated here require developing and training a whole corps of new people for leadership in the Branch. Our present leadership must be enlarged if the ideas projected here are not to remain empty phrases.

(From Report by Phil Bart, Org. Sec'y, Chicago District, Oct. 24, 1943).





## Incentives: What They Are and Aren't

By George Morris

II

Before describing what incentive wages are, it is perhaps advisable to give a few examples of what they aren't. This is how vice-president Richard Frankenstein approached the problem in his speech during the hot debate at the Buffalo United Automobile Workers convention.

He produced a wage incentive agreement that was approved by the General Motors' department of the union which is headed by Walter Reuther covering GM's Harrison Radiator division. It declares that "production standards will be established BY MANAGEMENT for operations included under the wage incentive plan on the basis of a fair day's work."

The agreement declares further that "incentive pay is at straight rates," but "all production above standard task" is to be paid to a limit of 25 per cent.

The agreement goes on to declare that "production standards or base rates will be changed BY MANAGEMENT" in event there are "changes in tooling, changes in processing methods, or methods in performed operation, changes in design, obvious error."

### REUTHER "INCENTIVES"

The mere fact that Reuther's department approved such an agreement shows that the incentive pay issue was projected for only the factional capital to be in it. Actually, it is not an incentive plan, in the real sense of the word, for all incentive is nullified by its abuses. And those are the very abuses that Reuther's people have exploited.

First it allows the management ALONE to decide production standards and a "fair day's work." Unions that are applying a genuine incentive procedure, have a partnership in setting standards and shop stewards are on hand to check the company's time study men.

Secondly, the minimum of real incentive is the equivalent of straight time. In fact, it becomes a real incentive if more than straight time is given. According to Reuther's Harrison agreement, a worker may double his output but he would only receive a fourth of the 100 per cent increase in production.

Thirdly, real incentive contracts, and they are many in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, do not give a company a free hand to retime j-b's unless there is a substantial change, and then only for the portion of the work that is actually changed. This is important because phony or trivial excuses for retimeing of a job go hand-in-hand with the old evil of slashing rates when workers get the knack of substantially raising output, and earnings.

Thus, Mr. Reuther's own "incentive" contract, is the best example of what incentives aren't and what the workers don't want.

### GRUMMAN'S INCENTIVES

Just a few days before the convention another phony incentive scheme was announced by Grumman Aircraft Corp., L. I., where there is no union. It starts incentive by paying half wages (3 for 10) after production passes the norm and graduates to a still lower rate as production rises. That is only an incentive for profit.

Reuther and associates, and the AFL in its recent monthly journal, point to such cases of "incentives" and ask, "Do you want this?" They overlook entirely that something has happened in recent years. Organized labor is much more powerful and has been able to bring about a great change in incentives.

Of course, employers, as Rickenbacker, will never stop to try for such schemes as the Grumman pattern. Neither will they ever give up efforts to smash unions. Persons who are ready to study the problem without prejudice will find:

1. Incentives is not necessarily "piece work." It could be on the basis of day work, too, or both sides. The current proposals for incentives, particularly as far as the

War Production Board is concerned, favor mainly the plant-wide idea. Work and rates stay as they are, but production records are checked for the entire plant. If, for example, output tops the "norm" by 10 per cent, every worker in the plant gets a 10 per cent bonus in pay.

2. Incentive pay advocates do not say that it should be introduced everywhere. Interest in the proposal is mainly due to a shortage of manpower in key war industries, shortage of machines and limitations that the War Labor Board has put upon possibilities to raise hourly wage rates. The main object is to apply it at those vital plants where maximum output, manpower stabilization and high morale is most essential now.

3. It is not a speed-up scheme in the sense that it makes you chase a fake rabbit. It does not go beyond the pledge every patriotic worker owes to the country today, to do all he can to further production. The difference is simply this: should the benefits of this extra effort go entirely to the employer as profit, or should the worker, too, get the proportionate extra wage that is rightly his. It is common to find a plant that will show a several-fold rise in output (calculated in man - hours) but the wages may show only a fraction of that rise.

### SAFEGUARDS

4. The horror for time-study men is unfounded, for we have them on day work, piece-work, incentive and non-incentive work. Employers of day workers have their time-study men around anyway to determine if the workers are giving them what they ALONE term a fair output.

5. A union which its salt will not negotiate an incentive contract unless a number of basic safeguards are provided. Among them (A) They must not go into effect without approval of the membership. (B) The right to eliminate them if they are not satisfactory should be retained. (C) The day rates in effect must be guaranteed as a minimum. (D) Incentive pay above the base rates must be at least in direct proportion to the extra output. (E) Base rates must not be changed unless there is a "substantial" change in the product or method. (F) Non-incentive workers who, too, make a greater effort as the incentive workers they serve, should also receive some form of benefit.

(G) Plants that have no guarantee of continuous employment should not be allowed incentive pay. 6. The argument that incentives will have bad post-war consequences is groundless. First because the higher productivity achieved during the war is developing anyway and workers have no interest to stop it. On the contrary, all workers on incentives and old incentives, are furthering production for a speedy victory. But labor would be adversely affected if the war is a long one and reactionaries find a way to negotiate a peace with Hitler—a peace under which reaction would be strongly entrenched. It is true that labor productivity is much higher. But the best way to meet that is fight for a post-war program of plenty under which higher production would be a benefit not a curse.

7. No one proposes incentives as "cure all" or a substitute for the fight to scrap the "Little Steel" formula limit. Workers are suffering and losing much pay while waiting for the change in the formula. The coal miners have lost many months. The idea of extra earnings, on the basis of a rise in output which benefits the workers, employer and the war effort, in no way contradicts the effort to adjust basic wages.

## Urge Senate Back Four-Power Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

that endorsement of the Moscow declaration would bind the United States in advance to any treaties that might be made under it.

So Senator Lucas hesitated—although the Moscow declaration had been hailed both by Senator Connally and by the fourteen Senators who have been battling for more specific amendments. He told the reporters that he did not want to make the proposal unless he were sure it would be overwhelmingly adopted.

Finally Senator Downey took the floor late this afternoon and told the Senate that he was amazed that no one else had offered the proposal that the Moscow declaration be approved. Downey said that he had no pride of authorship and would be glad to withdraw his own substitute for the Connally resolution in the event that one of the Senators more actively involved in the debate would offer it.

Here is what Downey's resolution says:

"Resolved that the Senate approves the findings and declarations of the Moscow conference and recommends that these findings and declarations be made the basis of a treaty or treaties between the United States and such nations as the President may deem advisable."

Downey told the Senate that he believed that "but one natural course lies before us and that is a simple resolution endorsing and approving the Moscow program."

Senator Carter Glass, the aged Virginian who is too weak to attend Senate debates, issued a statement in which he hailed the Moscow declaration as heralding a new League of Nations after the war. He stated that his first choice in the pending Senate debate was a resolution using the language of the declaration.

Senators Pepper, Ball, Hatch, Hill, Burton and others of their group immediately went into a huddle to see if they could not work out some way of swinging Connally from his stubborn contention that his resolution should be passed as is.

Spokesmen for the group said that they hoped some agreement could be reached to incorporate the language of the Moscow declaration. But Connally remained adamant. And after the close of the Senate debate, he told reporters:

"We are not going to abandon the purpose for which we have been working for the past six months. We are not going to abandon this resolution."

Still unclear is the course which will be followed by Senators Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Robert Taft of Ohio and other defeatists who have endorsed the Connally resolution. There is a strong possibility that they will stick by Connally through thick and thin.

Senator Robert Rice Reynolds in the meantime treated the Senate to the shameful spectacle of a speech virtually urging the waging of war against the Soviet Union.

Reynolds said that the Connally resolution "must either sanction the acquisition or retention of subject territories or else make world war just inevitable to prevent these injustices."

"For plainly," he declared, "if Soviet Russia intends to have and to hold the once free Baltic Republic and parts of Poland and other countries, that intention must be resisted by force of arms or be permitted to prevail by default."

### Hangman Heydrich's Son Reported Killed

(By United Press)

A Swedish dispatch from Prague in the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet Tuesday attributed to Czechoslovak patriots the recent "accident" that killed the son of Reinhard Heydrich, Hitler's assassinated hangman whose death the Nazis avenged by destroying Lidice. The dispatch was reported to the OWI.

## Gropper Views the CIO Convention



Spectators in the Balcony



## Join Wage Drive, CIO Bids Miners, Railmen

(Continued from Page 1)

actually amounted to more, by a few dollars, than his income.

THOMAS HITS MYTH President R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers hit at the myth that war workers make high wages and declared that the workers "who are doing their share in this war which we are all trying to win, must be given real consideration."

Walter Reuther, a vice-president of the UAW, speaking in favor of the resolution, spoke of the need for stabilization and for winning the war—in marked contrast to the effect of speeches made by him on previous occasions.

President Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers declared that wage policy revision was necessary to help hasten victory, the possibility of which had been so greatly increased, he said, by the decisions of the Moscow conference.

President Lewis Merrill of the Office and Professional Workers declared that Congress was mainly responsible for the failure of the stabilization program, that the administration had "not fully used all its powers" to fight for it and that the resolution before the convention would give President Roosevelt "practical support needed to drive for real stabilization."

He struck out at attempts in the press to picture the CIO's stand as indicating a "breach" between labor and the President and declared that the resolution would have just the opposite effect.

MINERS, RAIL WORKERS In its companion resolution on the rail and mine crisis, the convention declared that in placing its wage program before the nation, "the

CIO rallies to the support of the just demands of the rail and mine workers and at the same time points the way to a successful drive for the achievement of those demands in a manner best calculated to promote the welfare of labor and the best interest of the war effort."

The CIO called upon the "leaders and members of the railroad railway unions as well as the coal miners to join in the drive to bring about a realistic revision of the outworn wage policy while continuing without interruption the flow of planes and tanks and guns and food needed by the fighting men on the battle fronts."

The convention adopted a resolution on labor unity in which the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods were called upon for joint action with the CIO for national unity behind the Commander-in-Chief, William S. Senter of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, declared that such cooperation would upset the plots of those who are trying to defeat President Roosevelt in 1944.

LEWIS ASSAILED John L. Lewis was again the target of sharp attacks today. President R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers derided Lewis' attempt to raid the CIO unions. To the amusement of the delegates, he read figures from a report of District 50, Lewis' raiding organization. These showed that in the last two and a half years, Lewis had "loaned" more than \$3,000,000 to that outfit and with all that money had secured only 34,000 new members to the original 14,000—at a cost of \$1,000 per worker.

Frederick N. Myers of the National Maritime Union followed with a denunciation of Lewis' "fascist" policies. He called Lewis' strike the "greatest blow against the nation, and the greatest act of treason by any leader of organized labor."

A considerable portion of today's proceedings was devoted to a hard-hitting attack upon anti-Semitism and for help for the Jewish people in Europe. The convention called for the prosecution of all peddlers of anti-Semitism.

Discussion on the resolution was led off by President Morris M. M. of the Furniture Workers who declared that "if we permit anti-Semitic propaganda to be spread, we are helping Hitler."

ANTI-SEMITISM IN DETROIT Secretary-Treasurer George Ades of the Auto Workers told how the recent Detroit riots were accompanied by distribution of anti-Semitic propaganda in the auto plants.

He said it was time such propagandists were known as "agents of Hitler and of the Japanese government."

James Drury of the National Maritime Union declared that the seamen had long ago learned that Hitler's torpedoes were not marked for Jews alone.

In contrast to the hedging by the recent AFL convention, the CIO took a strong stand for repeal of the Chinese exclusion act.

Speaking on a resolution adopted by the convention on "post-war planning," President Joseph Selly of the American Communications Association, emphasized that "our first job is winning the war." He paid tribute to President Murray for keeping the fight for victory always in the foreground.

Other resolutions passed today dealt with dismissal wages, the CIO's program for servicemen, child care, social security, the rights of workers in Canada, war relief and support for the Senate War Mobilization Committee.

A special "Army Night" program was scheduled for the convention hall tonight to help strengthen the ties between the armed forces and organized labor.

## Mrs. Dolan, CIO, Is Doing a Bang-Up Job

By Beth McHenry

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The first woman delegate to a CIO National convention from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union is a fine example of the kind of woman who took Pearl Harbor seriously. She figured her country needed her as a war production soldier and she trained to be a real factor in that war production.

Mrs. Eunice Dolan is a slight dark-haired girl who loves the west she has adopted as her home and is proud that Denver, Colorado, is becoming a center of war production. She is also proud that the women in the Remington Arms plant in which she works are seeing in the CIO their guide to victory in the war as well as their guarantee of protection from chaos on the home front. She is vice-president of the fast growing local.

Mrs. Dolan is one of seven delegates from her international and the other members of her delegation respect her ability as a trade unionist and an organizer. This is her first national convention but she was a delegate to the Mine, Mill convention in Butte, Montana, last September and it was there that she was voted a delegate to this one. She considers it a tribute not just to her but to the women who have gone into industry that her international gave her the second largest vote for delegate to the CIO convention. The largest vote was accorded Louis Tarrant, a Negro delegate from Alabama.

FAMILY WAR COUNCIL Mrs. Dolan is no Pollyanna about the big problems women face in trying to adjust their lives to the needs of this war. As the mother of two strapping boys of nine and eleven, she knows it's no joke to manage your home affairs and keep up your shop and union duties too. She says the family had a real council of war when she went into the factory.

"We sat down with the boys and figured the thing out," she said. "We told them it was necessary that I go into a war plant and that it was their war job to help make it possible for me to do so. We even signed a contract with the boys. They undertook many of the house tasks and in return they receive a regular wage for it. Our boys think of themselves as home front soldiers and they're sticklers for union conditions."

Not that Mrs. Dolan considers the problem as simple of solution for most women. She says the majority of the women in Remington-Arms have plenty to worry about when they come into the factory. Young mothers would have higher output and greater morale if there were nurseries where their youngsters were adequately cared for. As for the union, well, they're coming into it pretty fast now, she said, but there is a great educational job to be done among women to make them realize that the union is their safeguard.

Mrs. Dolan is not only the only woman delegate in the group from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, but the only one from Colorado. She says her state has been making a rapid change in the past two years, becoming an industrial state. It used to be that there was no heavy industry there to speak of at all, she said. Now there are not only many new factories, but there's a CIO there growing fast and sweeping women into leadership in the great swell of war necessity.

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## Tells CIO Women To Push Subsidies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Congressman Howard J. Murray of Wisconsin told the CIO Women's Auxiliary today that there is nothing more emphatic in a Congressman's mail than letters from the house wife and other individuals who are his constituents back home.

Urging the CIO women to increase their organization and their activity with the greatest possible speed, Murray, who heads the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers, declared that the women of organized labor can do much within the next two weeks to insure the defeat of the bill to end subsidies.

The auxiliary conference, now in its second day, reflects the expansion of CIO Auxiliary membership during the past year. On the floor of the convention today Vice-President Reid Robinson reporting for the officers reports committee paid tribute to the "splendid assistance of the Women's Auxiliary to the CIO victory program."

One of the most impressive things at this big CIO convention is the new appreciation of women both in industry and in auxiliary work and not a few of the delegates take time out from answering questions about their own work to discuss the work of their wives proudly.

THIRD CONFERENCE While the convention is in session, the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO is having its third annual conference here too. Seventy-five delegates have come in from all over the country to help map out the year's program for fighting the home front battle against high prices and incredible housing conditions, for child care and defense transportation and all the other needs of the people who

are in this war without reservation to the victory.

The CIO Auxiliary delegates are from the Far West and North, from Texas and Colorado and Canada and Milwaukee and a lot of other places and they show the great American variety of face and voice but in one thing they're all very much alike—that's their war feeling. They all have men-folks, sons or husbands or brothers on ships or in foxholes across the sea. They themselves are very much in the war.

A real morale builder if circulated for instance, would be the story of an auxiliary delegate like young Mrs. Teresa Hare, from Baltimore, mother of two small children who at 23, has lived through the horror of waiting months on end for news of her husband—news that didn't come. For Albert Hare was reported missing last December 4, lost on torpedo-laden seas. Mrs. Hare said she went to the Auxiliary after his death, not before. I didn't think about it before, she said, but afterward I went down to see what I could do for the war myself. If Albert gave his life, I had to go into the fight for him, she said.

Mrs. Hare is glad she went to the Auxiliary. If Albert comes back, somehow, as she still hopes he might, she'll be proud to have a war record to show him. Building the Baltimore Auxiliary, 500 strong at the present writing, is a real war job, she knows.

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## ITU to Be Polled Again on AFL Re-Affiliation

By Dorothy Loeb

The International Typographical Union, one of America's oldest labor bodies, will soon poll its membership on whether to seek readmission to the American Federation of Labor from which it was suspended in 1940.

Disclosure that a vote has been ordered is made in the October issue of the union's journal, which has just reappeared after a four-month suspension.

Both the referendum and the reappearance of the publication are linked to a clash between ITU President Claude Baker and Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph, who take opposing stands on most issues and who will oppose each other for the union's highest office in the coming elections.

Randolph edits the journal by virtue of his union post. Baker closed it down by refusing to allow payment for its printing. The October issue was made possible when more than 100 local unions guaranteed to pay its expenses.

The AFL readmission proposition, was initiated by Newark Typographical Union.

Randolph opposed the Newark proposition as too "iffy" and not in line with previous referendum votes

of the entire membership. The proposition to be voted on reads:

"Shall the officers of the International Typographical Union be mandated by the membership to resume payment of dues to the American Federation of Labor?"

provided the American Federation of Labor agrees to cancel all past indebtedness and definitely guarantees the autonomy of the I. T. U."

On April 6, 1938, President Baker and the vice-presidents sponsored a similar proposal. Members voted it down by about three to one.

The ITU suspension from the AFL grew out of the 1935 AFL convention when steps were first taken for industrial organization and the Committee for Industrial Organization, forerunner of the CIO, was established.

While the unions identified with the Committee were suspended by the AFL, the ITU was not touched at that time because AFL officers held that Charles P. Howard, then ITU president, was acting in the CIO without his own union's authority.

Later, when the AFL undertook to collect an additional penny per month per member for a fund to fight CIO unions, printers refused to pay. In January, 1940, the AFL

Executive Council formally suspended the ITU for failure to pay. The February, 1940, Monthly Bulletin of N. Y. Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six) quotes Elmer Brown, then president, as having "voted to the January meeting:

"The CIO-AFL controversy is not the only difference between the AFL Executive Council and the ITU. We refused to pay the illegal tax to fight another union on good grounds, but there are other fundamental differences."

"The AFL adopted a rule at its convention which provides: that state bodies 'shall adopt their policies—legislative, political, civic and organizational—to the policies adopted by Conventions of the AFL.'"

"The ITU will never relinquish its right to determine its own policies." In the April, 1943, ITU Journal Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, writing on the Newark proposal to rejoin the AFL stated:

"It is very important to consider who would determine whether the AFL guaranteed the autonomy of the ITU . . . ."

"The AFL made written guarantees to that effect once before, but at the very following convention of the AFL repudiated those

guarantees by tossing the Brewery Workers out of the Federation. "It should be remembered that we did not leave the AFL. They refused to take our



## Hockey Stuff:

### Ice Rangers Off Again! 2 Games Played, 2 Lost

Sports fans, who have been devoting the major portion of their athletic attention to the activities of the gridiron, already are faced with a fait accompli, so to speak, in the professional hockey world.

### Cuban Hoop Team to Visit Garden Soon

College basketball during the coming season will have an international flavor. The University of Havana team, winner of the Pan American Olympic Games in Havana last season, will pay a visit to Madison Square Garden and also play two other games on its trip. It was announced today by Ned Irish, Acting President of the Garden.

This visit of the Cuban quintet is in line with the present good neighbor policy with Latin America and the idea was first advanced by one of the Coordinators of Inter-American Affairs.

The Havana team will open its trip in this country against Long Island University in the Garden on Christmas Day, Saturday, December 25. Following this test it will oppose Canisius College in Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo on Tuesday, December 28 and play Temple University in Convention Hall, Philadelphia on Saturday, January 1.

The Pan-American Olympic champions will fly from Havana to Miami on December 20, arriving here December 22.

This will be the first time that a foreign team has invaded this country—LIIU some seasons back visited Puerto Rico and met club teams in a series of games. Another American team visited Havana about eight years ago playing club teams.

The University of Havana team has been predominant over all opposition on the island for several years and was a decisive victor over the Mexican team in the Pan-American Olympic final. The Mexican team provided the U. S. squad with its toughest opposition in the 1936 Olympics.

Jaime Banos, captain of the Havana team several years ago has seen many of the top flight teams here and insisted in scheduling the strongest possible opposition available. Banos feels confident the Pan-American Olympic kings will compete in even terms with any team.

The Garden schedule for the 1934-35 season will be completed within the next week and announced as soon as it is finished. New York University, St. John's University, LIU, City College, Brooklyn and St. Francis have all started practice and plan to play comprehensive schedules.

### If You Don't Get Around Much Any More Spend Your Precious Night Nights

### "FREEDOM FOLLIES"

### All Youth Revue and Dance

Frankie Newton's Cafe Society Band to Dance to  
Best Stars from the Best Night Clubs

NOV. 6th OPENING STARS  
PEARL PRIMUS  
Cafe Society Dance  
WOODY GUTHRIE  
Folk Singer, Author, Composer—  
First Engagement Since Sicily

IRVING PLAZA  
Irving Pl. & 15th St.  
Adm. 50c  
Sponsored by Org. Comm. N. Y.  
American Youth for Democracy

PHILADELPHIA

### GALA CELEBRATION

Tenth Anniversary  
1933 1943

### SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

Senator Claude Pepper  
of Florida

Philip Murray  
Pres. of CIO

Walter Duranty  
Correspondent

Ivan Yegorichev  
Naval Attache Soviet Embassy

John W. Nason  
Pres. Swarthmore College

ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
Broad and Locust Sts.  
PHILADELPHIA

Thursday, Nov. 4  
at 8:30 P.M.

TICKETS: 50c to \$2.25 at  
Phila. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 1831  
Chestnut Street and at door  
Thursday, Nov. 4

### WHAT'S ON

Tonight  
Manhattan  
MAC GORDON lectures on "The World  
Scene from West to West" at 8:30 P.M.  
Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. Adm. 50c.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 8:30 P.M. (Free admission)  
Its class in folk dancing tonight. Ann  
Agin, the modern and folk dancer teaches  
European folk dances. You can sneak in  
a bit of social dancing after class. 53 E.  
13th St. Adm. 50c.  
GENIUS INC. presents Lee Strabner  
Wednesday 5 P.M., series of 20 lectures  
on Art and Science. Adm. 50c. Genius  
Inc., 111 W. 42nd St.

DR. A. L. ORAJANZEV of the Institute  
of Pacific Relations lectures on Post-  
War Reconstruction in Soviet Union and  
Germany, Thursday, Nov. 4th, 8:30 P.M.  
at the Russian American Club for Victory,  
201 West 72nd St.

News Item - Oct. 1943  
40,000 Guerrillas  
Fight Franco!

For a  
FREE SPAIN

"FIESTA"

SAT. NOV. 20  
Webster Hall

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

### Savold Must Be 'Up' Against Tami Friday

Maybe Lee Savold can't stand prosperity. Maybe he gets dizzy when he looks down from lofty heights. Maybe he gets sated with victory. There must be some reason to explain the ups-and-downs of Savold's fistic career.

Time and again the blond heavyweight has been close to the top of his division only to fall into a slump. There have been times when Savold looked like a cinch to earn a title opportunity, only to be followed by fights in which Savold looked like the runner-up in the sub-novice class of an amateur tournament.

Savold has now reached a point in his career where he realizes he must either capitalize on his opportunity or go back to tending bar. A glorious opportunity is presented to him on Friday night when he opposes Tami Mauriello at Madison Square Garden in a bout scheduled for ten rounds.

Savold was a little known heavyweight when he came to New York the first time. That was close to four years ago. He had a huge hunk of fighter in front of him named Big Jim Robinson and Savold did so masterful a job in knocking out Robinson in three rounds that boxing writers had difficulty picking the adjectives and adverbs to describe the feat.

He failed to live up to all the nice things said about him, however, and went right out and lost, to some obscure opponent. That's the way it has been through the years that Savold has been campaigning. He's been up and down more often than a Brill Building elevator.

Savold has been going very well this year and he expects to continue doing so. He's won eleven of his last twelve fights during the past twelve months. In fact, he's never lost a fight in which Jimmy Kline, Chicago trainer, has worked with him. That covered two fights with Lem Franklin, two with Lou Nova, the win over Nate Bolden, the win over Eddie Blunt, Kline wasn't there the night Blunt won from Savold. But Izzy is helping Savold for the Mauriello fight and Lee expects to triumph.

If the Blue Shirts can somehow manage to improve on their offense and tighten their defense in front of McAllester, they might do more than just better than last year. They might conceivably get into the play-offs.

Of all the players, Grant Warwick shows the most promise. Injured in Saturday's game, Grant, nonetheless, played every minute of Sunday's encounter, scoring two goals and assisting in the Ranger's third point. PHIL GORDON.

### Soviet Press Hails Parley Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

vestia declares that the seven points for Italy are "extremely important" since they point out "also to other peoples—victims of fascist tyranny—their morrow when they, with the help of the USSR, Great Britain, and the U.S.A. will overthrow the fascist oppressors."

Terming the declaration on Austria most significant, Ivestia observes that the declaration on atrocities will "be received with particular feelings of satisfaction by the Soviet people and all other peoples who have suffered from fascist brigandage."

"For the first time," says Ivestia, "the future of certain countries of Europe is taking concrete shape—not as the subject of discussion but as the general decision of the Allies."

The hopes of the enemy that the "narrow interests of individual countries would dominate the general common interest, and would stand in the way of further rapprochement of the Allies states" was struck a heavy blow, Ivestia declares.

It concludes that the "national interests of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition dictate to the governments of these countries the necessity, and make it their obligation, to move together, to cooperate together both in war and in the preparations for the postwar world."

### Ready to Strike, Alaska Chief Says

HEADQUARTERS, Alaska Department, Nov. 2 (UP)—American forces in Alaska control the Bering Sea and the North Pacific and are ready to "strike the enemy where and when we please," Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., said today as he assumed command of the Alaska Department, formerly the Alaska Defense Command.

"We are on the shortest route to Tokyo," Buckner pointed out, and he added that the Japanese have diverted large forces to protect their northern flank since their Aleutian bases fell.

"Paramushiro is within striking distance of our airplanes," he said. "The problems of Aleutian weather still exist, but improved instruments and new warplanes soon will reduce this handicap."

### Round-Up of Sports Shorts:

### More on Inter-Racial Game; Army-Irish in Stadium

By Phil Gordon

The Inter-Racial All-Star game Sunday at the Polo Grounds is shaping up into one of the most exciting demonstrations for Negro-white unity that Our Little Village has seen in many a day.

While the All-Stars, comprising 11 Negro and 11 white players, and the New London Diesels, New England pro champs, will be on the field throwing Hitler for a loss, Mayor LaGuardia will be seated in the grand-stands with Lewis Deane, New London Mayor.

More big news on the affair: Dolly King, ex-LIU end, who was as great in football as he was in basketball, will star with the Inter-Racials, as will Joe Bernard, one of the Fordham's Seven Blockies of Granite. . . . Also on the team will be Vannie Albanese, former Syracuse full-back. . . . Sponsored by the Parole Commissioner Battles' Associated Football Charities, the game's proceeds will go to Harlem charities and agencies furthering racial amity.

Thought for the day: Is there a winning coach so dead, who never to himself had said, "I've got a terrific team on my hands and we can knock the hell out of any other team in the country."

This observation is prompted by Frank Leahy's wall that Bertelli's departure has taken the "heart" out of the Notre Dame crew. Man, doesn't he know that his aggression, which has been compared to the Chicago Bears of 1941, is far and away the greatest collegiate crew in a barrel full of football seasons.

A "Notre Dame" atmosphere has permeated West Point, but it will take much more than the rah-rah spirit for the Cadets, who haven't beaten the Irish since 1931, to hold their own against the awe-inspiring ND outfit.

The Cadets are extremely powerful on the line, and they have a fast-breaking backfield—thus they may be able to hold the Irish almost even-though in the ground.

### If Penn Could Do This Against Army, What Will the Irish Do?



This little scene cannot be repeated Saturday if Army is to beat Notre Dame at the Yankee Stadium. Photo shows Penn's Bob Odell taking a pass from Joe Michaels in the last period for a touchdown and with Bertelli in the Marlies the Irish will be potent in the air. Johnny Lujak, Bertelli's replacement, is reputed to be almost as good a heater as the Springfield Rifle.

But the West Pointers are woefully weak in their aerial defense, and they will have to strengthen this sector, Kenna or no Kenna, if they are to make a showing Saturday in Yankee Stadium. Of course there was only one Bertelli, but his replacement, Johnny Lujak, will do almost as well.

The Purdue Boiler-makers, generally overlooked in the ratings, have finally come into their own. Their seven straight wins have netted them second slot, trailing only Notre Dame. Others of the top-ranking ten, in order, are: Army, Southern California, Penn, Michigan, Navy, Iowa Pre-Flight, Duke and College of Pacific.

Incidentally, this provides a tip-off on how great the Irish really are. They not only beat Michigan and Navy, sixth and seventh in the standings, but they are a lead-pipe cinch to manhandle the third-place Cadets.

### Lewis Stalls As Coal Strike Hurts Output

(Continued from Page 1)

without certificates of availability for employment from those who refuse to work.

Ickes' action restricting retail fuel deliveries means retail dealers and other selling in less than car-load lots are banned from deliveries. Consumers are prohibited from accepting soft coal unless they have less than 10 days' supply on hand. Deliveries to households within these limits are limited to one ton each.

In his warning of a possible share-the-coal program, he said it would be instituted among householders to protect the health of war workers. He hoped it would prove unnecessary but said if it was needed he was confident persons with more than sufficient coal would gladly share it.

He informed presidents of all coal companies producing more than 50 tons a day that the primary aim of government management is maintenance of full production for the effective prosecution of the war.

"All officials and employees of the company are to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the mine operations," he said.

### 15 Seabees Hit Jim Crow, Are Dismissed

Charged with "ineptitude" and "unfitness," 15 Navy Seabees were dismissed this week from the U. S. Navy for protesting Jim Crow and creating a "small state of mutiny."

The men have presented their case to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are preparing to appeal to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy for reinstatement. They have worked at Naval construction bases for more than a year.

Thirsked Montgomery, officer's cook, 2nd class, spoke for the men, listing a number of grievances they had complained of.

The group, before their discharge, had been asked by the battalion commander to meet with him for the purpose of ironing out the trouble.

The meeting was, the commander said, off the record. Into the discussion were brought such things as "segregated signs," the "matter of ratings," "separate liberty buses" and why, except in a few cases, all the first class men were white.

The following day the men were summoned to the office of the commander and told that the meeting of the previous day was a violation of Navy regulation.

## LOWDOWN

### Peace Should Bring U. S. and Soviet Athletes Closer Together

NATLOW

The Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of American-Soviet Relations, opens on Saturday and will close with a great mass rally at Madison Square Garden Monday evening.

It goes without comment that this Congress is performing a serious and magnificent task in helping unite two of the world's greatest democratic powers in unbreakable bonds of friendship.

While glancing over the Call of the Congress we fell to thinking about the relation of Soviet athletes to athletes of the rest of the world. Unfortunately there is very little bond between American athletes, for instance, and Soviet athletes.

There are many reasons for this of course, not the least being the fact that Soviet-American relations are only of ten years' duration and many of those years have been difficult ones.

But now with the whole world structure utterly different and the Soviet Union finally moving into its rightful place among the great democratic powers of the world there needs to be a closer bond between our athletes and the Soviet athletes who are by and large fighting in the armed forces against the bloody enemy of all mankind.

After the Nazis have finally been destroyed part of the new structure which was built at the Tri-Partite Moscow Conference should be based on a closer intercourse of athletic events between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the rest of the world.

A wonderful thing in this new era of friendship would be to have American athletes and teams visit the Soviet Union on exhibition tours. The Soviet athletes could reciprocate by visiting our shores.

Men like Joe Louis, Ray Robinson, Billy Conn and others would no doubt be delighted to stage bouts for Russian audiences. And football, baseball, basketball and hockey teams would make wonderful attractions for the Soviet people.

These ideas are not fantasies. They are within the realm of practical realization. The world is moving very rapidly. Obstacles which only yesterday loomed as impassable barriers are today being sealed with ease. The world is opening up to an entirely new historic period where the friendship of all peoples will be THE thing. There can be few better ways of cementing this friendship than by an exchange of athletes—by the meeting of the athletic representatives of the world.

It took this bloodiest of all wars to bring our government together in solid bonds—let our athletes and our games keep us together in the days of peace which are so surely coming.

And just as a last thought! Wouldn't it be wonderful if the next Olympic Games could be held in Moscow? . . . Just a thought. But an exciting one, isn't it?

### Joe Gordon Again

"EUGENE, OREGON, NOV. 2 (UP).—SECOND BASEMAN JOE GORDON, OF THE NEW YORK YANKEES, CHANGED HIS MIND AGAIN TODAY AND ANNOUNCED HE WOULD PLAY BASEBALL NEXT YEAR. HE SAID, THOUGH, THAT HE PLANS TO TRAIN IN OREGON RATHER THAN ASBURY PARK. "I CAN GET IN BETTER CONDITION HERE AT HOME AND BE READY TO GO WHEN THE SEASON OPENS," HE SAID.

Comment. Quote NUTS unquote.

Get to get this in. Went bowling the other P.M. after reading up on the game. Started rather slowly then began to sail under a full hand of steam. In the sixth game ran up four straight strikes and even the pin boy was giving us that "Gee, this guy is really good" look when suddenly, like a shot of lightning, we ran head on into a double split—two pins on either side of the alley. And thus went glimmering our chances for our first two hundred game.

And now that we're on the subject, the Daily Worker staff has managed to scrape together a bowling team which we will throw to the wolves in any competition there happens to be around. Got a three man team?—we're accepting challenges from all comers for big stakes—beers and cigars.

Drop us a line.

Read with great interest yesterday the statement by Sid Luckman calling Notre Dame one of the greatest teams of all time and capable of stepping into the pro grid league. Luckman, who knows a little bit about passing and football in general, also said that Angelo Bertelli is about the greatest passer he's ever seen.

Perhaps the most amazing part of Luckman's statement was the one which said that the Irish are the equal of the famed Chic Bears of 1941. . . . That team you'll remember, ran riot over a great Washington Redskins team to the tune of 73-0 so you can imagine what this Notre Dame eleven is like if Luckman even speaks of it in the same breath with the Bears.

### Worker Tells of Bad Conditions in Shipyards

A glimpse into some of the conditions which make shipyards fertile fields for strike agitation despite the patriotism of the workers is provided in this letter from a woman Federal Shipyard worker, who signs herself just "CIO." She writes:

"Transportation: On numerous occasions when workers have worked until 2:45 A.M., there are no bus facilities to bring them from isolated Port Newark to a bus or tube stop.

"This means that they cannot get home until about 7 in the morning.

### Caught Foe Asleep On Bougainville

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said today that the American landings on Bougainville Island, last major center of Japanese resistance in the Solomons, caught the enemy by surprise.

Knox also said at his press conference the Navy was ready if the Japanese fleet attempted to come out and make a fight of it in the northern Solomons areas.

### WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday

1 time ..... .57 .25  
2 times ..... .83 .35  
3 times ..... 1.09 .45  
4 times ..... 1.35 .55  
5 times ..... 1.61 .65  
6 times ..... 1.87 .75  
7 times ..... 2.13 .85  
8 times ..... 2.39 .95  
9 times ..... 2.65 1.05  
10 times ..... 2.91 1.15

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.  
DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 12 Noon; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)  
GIRL, student and defense worker, wants to share 2-room apartment, downtown Manhattan, with girl student. Write E. Atkinson, 2005 Davidson Ave., Bronx.



## Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD. — Film production begins with the screen readers... the men and women employed by the studios whose important job it is to read, evaluate, recommend and look out for stories suitable for filming... the changes have taken place in this vital department of the industry since the war? ... Screen reader Tom Chapman answered this question briefly and to the point in a speech at the recent Writers Congress. ... Chapman said that before the war "we readers were hunting for frothy comedies with paste-board characters and melodrama cut to formula." ... He said he could remember the time when a screen reader would have been thought mean if he recommended a book like "Ambassador Dodd's Diary" or even a story like "Joe Smith, American." ... Yet today "every reader in town unhesitatingly recommended Wendell Wilkie's 'One World' and even a book like 'Under Cover' by John Roy Carlson was given serious consideration." ... In short, the screen reader's approach to submitted stories has changed with the changing times. ... Nowadays, Chapman, when an original story lands on a reader's desk, he reads it carefully and as he reads he asks himself whether the characters are real, the plot logical, the material entertaining. ... When he is satisfied on that score he asks a few additional questions. ... When this story reaches the screen, how will it affect our war effort... our relationship with our allies... what does the story suggest about the post-war world. ...

## The War Has Brought a Change In the Screen Readers Work

Stories, he emphasized, are generally bought or rejected on the basis of the synopsis submitted by the screen reader. ... Very often the sale of a story depends on the recommendations of the reader. ... The screen reader's job therefore emerges as one of "critical importance." ... What kind of material are the screen readers looking for today? ... Says Chapman: "Along with the rest of the industry we have been thrown like children being taught to swim, into unfamiliar water—the waters of the real world. ... Audiences will no longer stomach shoddy, unreal stories... they want to see real people in real situations... they want to see us picture the exciting new life Americans are leading today... they want to find out what our allies are like... they want a glimpse of the world after the war is over." ... Chapman said that the studios are beginning to get stories of this kind, but the bulk of it does not take advantage of the tremendous possibilities offered by the progressive screen. ... "Too many writers still see the war as a merely background to be exploited," ... As for example, the "rather famous author" who sent in a musical comedy, the locale of which was Stalingrad "during its battle for existence." ... On the other hand, Chapman continued, many honest and sincere writers are sending us sermons on housing problems and nursery schools. ... "We reject these offerings respectfully for such questions are the substance of life today and fine movie material if their rhetoric were replaced by drama." ... What then is the problem as the screen reader sees it? ... Chapman believes that it is essentially to create screen material which by virtue of its honesty, courage and technical facility corresponds to the demands of the great new audience that has grown up since the war.

# "In the Public Interest - - -"

By Peter Ivy  
Article III

In our second article we showed how national unity demands labor's voice on the air. The airing of this voice would guarantee labor's ability to extend its unity contribution. In the main, denied democratic purchasing right to air time, labor has been hindered from making this contribution. We asked the reasons. Any calm appraisal of reasons must lead to examination of the motives of those responsible for the inequitable ban upon labor. What then are the real issues involved here? We have not to look far or deep; the issues are not peculiarly of radio nature—rather, they are political in character. The struggle for labor's right to air time is not confined to narrow lines. It is but part of the vast struggle for unity against the sinister home-front defeatists. Partisans of labor, working for victory must not lose sight of this political truth. Those interests which oppose a radio voice for labor are identical to those which oppose all constructive, win-the-war measures—within labor or without. The securing of labor air time, like the securing of early victory, demands defeat of the defeatists.

Examination of the National Association of Broadcasters reveals that it is tyrannized by those identical appeaser-defeatist who tyrannize the National Association of Manufacturers. The latter organization's obstructionist approach to the war needs no amplification. Here is the real reason for the stifling of labor's radio voice, for it is obvious to all just in what light the N.A.B. regards labor and its emergence as an important national victory voice. And with the forthcoming national 1944 elections in mind, the defeatists have accelerated their drive to overthrow the Administration. Labor is the most vigorous supporter of our Commander-in-Chief and his win-the-war policies, hence anything which contrives to smother such support, weakens the Administration of our President. The defeatists fear labor's growing influence, and do not by any means underestimate this influence. Hence their opposition to providing labor with a radio means for reaching the people. Hence their expensive newspaper ad campaign, this aimed at convincing the public of radio's "objectivity and impartiality."

How Labor Is Kept Off the Air  
Labor is denied air time by arbitrary decree of the N.A.B. code. In this self-written and self-authored code, it is stated that no broadcast time shall be sold for "controversial" issues. But it is not stated that air time need be given free for such purposes. A station or network, under the code, if it so capriciously wishes need neither sell nor give time to labor at all. Individual N.A.B. members, either acting on their own or by advice from the association, have Bourbonishly maintained that labor programs are "controversial."

We may ask: If labor programs are controversial, who finds them so?

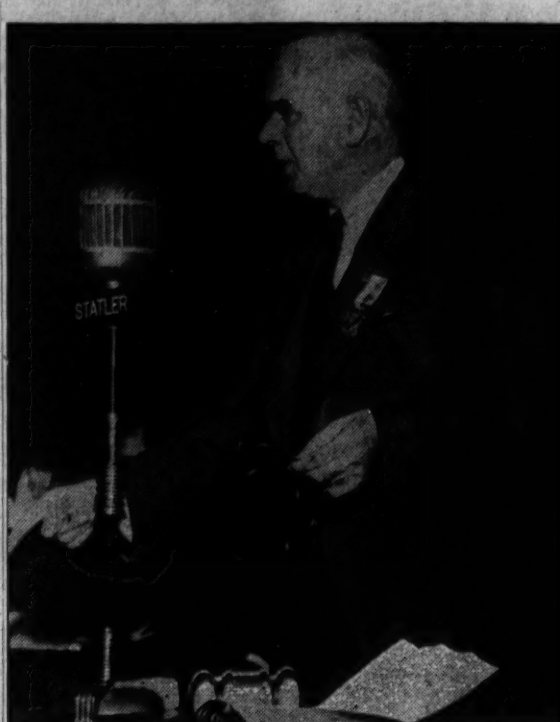
Here is a recent sample of a "controversial" labor program, a recorded "spot" announcement for which the UAW-CIO sought to buy time:

SOUND: Policeman's whistle with cars grinding to a halt.  
COP: "Hey, bud, watcha tryin' to do—wreck this town? Go on! Roll it back to the safety line!"  
ANNOUNCER: "Yes—and roll back PRIORITIES to safety, too! Roll them back to May, 1942—when your wages were frozen by government order! How? Write your Congressman today!"

Local radio stations of high wattage turn down this announcement, while others vacillated. Subsequently, the N.A.B. notified the vacillators that it considered the spot "controversial," and they too declined to sell broadcast time. Also this spring, the N.A.B. further amended its code so as to prohibit solicitation of membership in organizations, with the sole exception of mutual insurance companies. Since labor organizations constantly seek to extend their membership benefits to the organized, the code effectively stifles this most vital activity.

Another arbitrary ban on the networks ban on labor is cleverly concealed under the words "program balance," which gives broadcasters authority to do as they see fit for technical reasons. Then, as a negative sort of arbitrariness regarding labor's importance we have the spectacle of "goodwill" or "institutional" advertising carried by business organizations which propagandize their role in war production while omitting mention of labor's contribution. This attitude is arbitrary because it does deliberately omit this contribution.

Very often such programs go farther. They feature eloquent sermons on the "fifth freedom" or more bluntly, "freedom of enterprise"—a congenial verbal satchel for much anti-labor viciousness.



CIO president Philip Murray in one of his all too rare broadcasts to the American people.

Witness "This Nation at War," presented weekly for half-an-hour over the Blue Network by the N.M.M., to whom free air time is given by the Blue. This show not only is used to publicize the N.A.B., but also stridently blames about industry's war contribution without ever mentioning labor. It is as if there were no active labor force in our country. A corollary to the above is that even if all sponsors were friendly to labor, the mere fact that their commercial shows monopolize the choicest air times would effectively preclude labor from reaching any of the vast radio millions. In contrast, Labor gets a meager aerial crumb thrown its way in "Labor for Victory," joint AFL-CIO quarter-hour show, limited to an under-standable listening hour on Sundays. The CIO, in the person of Len De Caux, national publicity director, combatted this N. A. B. arbitrariness by presenting a list of labor grievances concerning purchase of air time to the Federal Communications Commission, James Fly, Chairman of the F.C.C., overseeing the recent sale of the Blue Network.

paid careful attention to Mr. De Caux's protest. Mr. Fly stoutly fought, within his limited powers, for labor's democratic time-purchasing privilege. He is to be commended, and fully supported, for his stand. But unfortunately, as F.C.C. is now constructed, its powers are severely confined to supervision of mainly technical character. There is no present machinery through which labor, or any other interested force, can do more than inquire into a network or station ownership's future policies at the time of transfer of a license or renewal of license. (And at the moment, the defeatist Senator Wheeler has a bill pending which would even more drastically limit the F.C.C.'s present inconclusive powers.)

A Win-the-War Question  
Having seen the workings of the arbitrary N.A.B. code, and aware of the real political motivations rather than these restrictions, the following questions leap up for consideration: The N.A.B. code is nothing more

than an outworn instrument of class warfare, an instrument previously used by employers against labor, an instrument which effectively precluded labor from answering business interests in their stereotyped attacks against labor. But labor has willingly relinquished its strike weapon in the interest of national unity for victory. Surely the patriotic station owners belonging to the N.A.B. must recognize this changed situation. They cannot longer ignore the truism that labor cheerfully makes sacrifices in the interests of victory, that victory-minded labor has demonstrated its eagerness for unity with all classes and groupings, that this is its win-the-war message. It is labor's program for unity. It is the program which labor wishes to broadcast to the radio millions of our country. It is further contribution of labor to the war effort.

## Labor Must Find The Way

Labor today is working out the solution of the radio problem. Amongst the things that must be done is the writing of letters to station and network owners, reaffirming labor's stand for victory through unity, and emphasizing that it can only serve the defeatists if the greatest win-the-war voice continues to be throttled. For just as labor is this largest, unified win-the-war force so is it the largest, unified body of radio listeners. Labor must recognize its own gigantic power in this sense. There must be no acquiescence with a bad situation. Labor should and must exert the pressure, now, at this moment, in combination with the most patriotic station owners in the N.A.B.

Delegates should be sent by unions, national and local, to the station owners demanding that labor be given air time. Resolutions should and must be passed by local and national unions, urging this. But labor must go further. The AFL and CIO should acquaint its memberships with this situation and its constructive solution. The CIO National Convention now in session, will undoubtedly hear the whole problem presented by Len De Caux, who so ably fought for labor at the recent FCC hearings.

Chairman Fly of the FCC must be commended for his democratic stand. He must be made more powerfully aware of labor support for his courageous stand against the labor-baiters. Congressmen should be urged to reconsider implementing the powers of the FCC so as to compel any unwilling broadcaster to remove their arbitrary restrictions.

Thus will labor present the patriotic broadcasters with the unified backing and wishes of many millions victory-minded Americans — and through them with the wishes of many millions more. Thus can labor give immediate halt to the appeaser-defeatist work within the National Association of Broadcasters. Thus can labor more effectively help our nation to early and complete victory.

## Science Notebook

By Peter Stone

America retains the picture of Steinmetz as an engineer, not as a Marxist, because the biographers either omitted or tried to destroy the picture of the great scientist as a believer in the cooperative commonwealth, and a friend of the Soviet Union. One biographer, J. W. Hammond, claims that although Steinmetz "never relinquished his principles, he never advocated direct action and he did much more good as an electrical engineer than he did as a socialist." Another, J. N. Leonard, writes that socialism for Steinmetz was purely a personal question. ... for little, homely hunchback students with top-heavy brains, they became socialists. ... and they did not look with too much interest at his crooked back. ... That's why so many peculiar people are Socialists." Leonard attempted to divide Steinmetz's adherence to socialism from his scientific achievements. He writes "science was his devotion... his socialism he took with him stored in an obscure corner of his mind... by time he reached America his opinions were such that the General Electric Company never felt called upon to excommunicate him for heresy." These are baseless charges for Hammond acknowledges that "unquestionably, Steinmetz was too useful for the General Electric Company as a master mathematician, a far-seeing electrical engineer, for the company to part with his services."

Steinmetz's belief in scientific socialism and his engineering science were one and couldn't be divided. At a lecture in 1915, he said, "wherever we go we find similar conditions—the same scientific and religious beliefs, the same organization of society—and we are very liable to draw the conclusion that our conditions, our beliefs, our form

## Charles Steinmetz Was A Friend of the USSR

of society, are the best and only feasible ones; that civilization could not exist without them and that any radical changes could be destructive of our civilization." In his book, "America and the New Epoch," written in 1919, Steinmetz states his philosophy and writes: "As a socialist, I took an active part in the ten years of political warfare of the German Social Democracy against Bismarck, succeeding in escaping to Switzerland, and when the government tried to arrest me... came to America. I have always retained my interest in public welfare and politics, have held public office and am holding public office in my home-town, and am a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party." Hammond has written that in socialism Steinmetz was "an ordinary observer, hardly more than an onlooker." Leonard's biography says that "politics was a foreign field... he didn't belong there." Yet in 1912 Steinmetz was appointed chairman of the Board of Education by the newly elected Socialist administration of Schenckelady. He couldn't push through his program of reform for the school children because the reactionaries held the purse strings, and ran for election to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in 1916. He ran so that "he could cast a vote on the appropriations of funds for the schools, as well as other city departments." And in 1922 writing in a book on the Soviet Union he reaffirmed his belief that "political democracy has not solved the social problems and never will." ... The first scientific approach to the problem is the work of Marx... Private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution shown to be the foremost and most common cause of unequal acts, and social ownership and control of the means of production and distribution was proposed as the step to eliminate most of the

## Tortured Hero Remained Silent

MOSCOW (ICN).—An exploit of Sergeant Mikhail Bakalov, born in 1920 in the Zhitomir region, received special mention in an Order of the Day to the Soviet troops of the Southern Front. The Pravda correspondent M. Shur, in an article about Bakalov, writes: "The mortar crew in which Bakalov was gunnery was engaged in a battle to repel a German counterattack. The Germans opened fire from all types of guns. The Guardsmen, bleeding profusely, defended their positions up to the last."

One after another the men dropped until Bakalov found himself alone. Just as he was getting ready to repel the next German attack with a grenade he was encircled. The wounded sergeant was taken prisoner. The scene that ensued was observed by a wounded mortarman, Kovalev, who pretended to be dead.

A German officer demanded that Bakalov give the number of his regiment. But the sergeant remained silent. The officer thereupon grabbed the hand of the prisoner, placed it on a wheel and slashed off his fingers with a dagger. After this he again demanded the number of the regiment. Bakalov continued to remain silent, and overcoming his pain he calmly looked into the face of his executioner. The officer, infuriated at the calmness of the Russian warrior, slashed off several fingers from the other hand. And still the Guardsman remained silent. Two German tommygunners, on a sign from the officer, grabbed Bakalov by the head and a third one, opening the sergeant's mouth, pulled out his tongue which the officer, swearing, cut off with his dagger. Just then the Soviet subdivisions

## Music Review

### Hugo Kolberg in Violin Recital at Town Hall

Hugo Kolberg, a violinist with an enviable European reputation, gave his first New York recital in Town Hall on Saturday evening October 23. Despite a dull beginning, Mr. Kolberg proved to be an intelligent, warm-hearted musician. He has mastered the technique of his instrument and can capture and recreate the style and meaning of music of varying moods and his tonal period. His tone sang with warmth and beauty and his virtuosity was prodigious. Double-stops, harmonies, pizzicati and fleeting passages delighted his audience.

The program opened with the Bach Partita No. 2 (listed in some editions as the fourth sonata). Mr. Kolberg while playing the Partita in the "authentic" style seemed not to find himself until he reached the Chaconne. There was a lack of clarity in his phrasing, much beauty of polyphonic detail was lost and there was an absence of subtlety in his nuances. But he redeemed himself in the Chaconne, which he played magnificently. Here was recreated the nobility, the tenderness and the profound humanity of Johann Sebastian Bach. The Partita is one of six works for unaccompanied violin, which Bach wrote while in the service of Prince Leopold of Cotten. The Prince did not have an organ at his court and therefore the accent was on chamber-music, which Bach was employed to write.

The dances that make up this Partita stem from many countries and classes. The Allemande from Germany the Courante from France and Italy, the Sarabande from Spain and Gigue from Britain. To these Bach added the Chaconne, a theme and variations of monumental grandeur.

In the last group, which contained works by Szymanowski, Debussy, Marick and Mozart-Kreisler, Mr. Kolberg played first New York performance of the vivacious "Frolle" by Mama Zuzza and the ironical "satirical Dance" of Shostakovich in the violin arrangement by Forst. These are delectable morsels and I commend them to all violinists. Mama - Zuzza was present and graciously received the applause for his new work. When Mr. Kolberg played the Shostakovich the audience broke into smiles and laughed with him as Shostakovich poked fun at pomp and pretense. The audience would not leave before Mr. Kolberg played many encores. Artur Balsam was at the piano and played exquisitely.

## THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" AT THEATRE, 10th St. & 4th Ave.

LIFE WITH FATHER. 269 SEATS at \$1.10. EMPIRE THEATRE, 8th St. & 4th Ave. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

THE THEATRE GROUP presents PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production OTHELLO.

JOSE FERRELL-UTA HAGEN. MARGARET WEBSTER-JAMES MOORE. SUBURBAN THEATRE, West 44th St. 6-5000. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

A TRIUMPH!—JANET, 8th St. & 4th Ave. JAC KUPURA, Maria EGOROVA in the New Opera Company Production THE MERRY WIDOW.

with Melville Cooper. MAJESTIC Theatre, W. 44th St. 4th Ave. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

MOTION PICTURES

LAST DAY. LAD from OUR TOWN. 7th Ave. & 42nd St. STANLEY.

IRVING Place 14th St. near TODAY and TOMORROW.

TO BRILLIANT Musical Films RICHARD TAUBER in "Heart's Desire".

Plus... Franz Schubert's "SERENADE" with Lillian Harvey & Louis Jouré.

JEFFERSON. TODAY and TOMORROW.

"Hitler's Madman". John Carradine-Patricia Morison. Plus: "Mystery of 13th Guest".

BRONX

A.R.T. LAST DAY.

THE RUSSIAN STORY. Plus: "Lillian Harvey & Louis Jouré".

## Radio

11:30-WEAP-Snow Village-Sketch. WQXR-Bright Horizon-Sketch. WQXR-Concert Music.

11:45-WEAP-David Harum-Sketch. WJZ-Living Should Be Fun. WABC-News: Recorded Music.

11:50-WOR-What's Your Idea? 12:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

12:05-WOR-Booker Carter, Comments. WJZ-Talk-Dr. Winfield Burgraff.

12:10-WABC-News: Lawrence Records. 12:15-WJZ-That's a Fact-Chas. Noble.

12:20-WEAP-News: Farm and Home. WABC-News: Madeline's Variety.

12:25-WOR-The Handy Man. WABC-Helen Tren-Sketch.

12:30-WEAP-Our Old Sunday-Sketch. 12:35-WQXR-News: Midday Music.

1:00-WEAP-Mary Margaret McBride. WOR-Hank Lawson's Music.

WJZ-H. R. Baskage, Comments. 1:15-WOR-Jack Carter, Songs.

WJZ-Women's Exchange Program. WABC-Ma Perkins-Sketch.

1:30-WOR-Lopes Orchestra. WABC-Bernardine Flynn, Comments.

1:45-WEAP-Robert McCormick, News. WJZ-L. S. Marvin's Band.

WABC-The Goldenberg-Sketch. 1:55-WQXR-News: Chamber Music.

2:00-WEAP-The Guiding Light-Sketch. WOR-Talk-John Deane.

WJZ-Eddie Mayhew, Comedy. WABC-Young Dr. Malone-Sketch.

WMCA-News Bulletin. 2:30-WEAP-Recorded Music.

2:45-WEAP-Lonely Woman-Sketch. WJZ-The Mystery Chef.

WABC-Joyce Jordan-Sketch. 3:00-WEAP-Light of the World-Play.

WJZ-Talk-Maxine Keith. WJZ-Eat and Drink-Polly Verelst.

WABC-We Love and Learn-Sketch. WABC-American Melodies.

WABC-Popular Young's Family. 3:30-WQXR-News: Request Music.

WABC-A Woman of America-Play. WOR-Mary Foster-Sketch.

WJZ-Morton Downey, Songs. WABC-Mary Martin-Sketch.

WMCA-News Bulletin. 3:45-WEAP-Ma Perkins-Sketch.

WOR-Linda's First Love-Sketch. WJZ-Mr. True Story-Sketch.

WABC-The Menace of Child Deinquency-Sketch. WABC-Talk-Ethel Cobb.

3:55-WEAP-Popular Young-Sketch. WOR-Edna Mae Hood Forum.

WABC-Third War Loan Drive Show. WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

4:00-WEAP-Right to Happiness-Sketch. WJZ-Ted Malone, Poetry.

WABC-Green Valley, U.S.A.-Play. 4:15-WQXR-News: Symphony Music.

4:30-WEAP-Backstage Wife-Sketch. WOR-Talk-John Deane.

WJZ-Blue Follies, Minstrel Show. WABC-Mouse Front, Reporter.

WMCA-News Bulletin. 4:45-WEAP-Recorded Music.

4:55-WEAP-Sketch Dallas-Sketch.

8:03-WMCA-Jerry Lawrence, Records.

8:15-WOR-Lao Chevre, Records.

8:30-WEAP-Musical Quiz with Hildegarde.

8:45-WEAP-Young Wilder Brown-Sketch.

9:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

9:15-WOR-When a Girl Marries-Sketch.

9:30-WEAP-Uncle Don, Children's Hour.

9:45-WQXR-Hop Harrigan-Sketch.

10:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

10:15-WOR-Books are Bullets-Talk.

10:30-WEAP-Portia Pacha Life-Sketch.

10:45-WOR-The Black Hood-Sketch.

11:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

11:15-WOR-Mother and Dad-Sketch.

11:30-WQXR-News: Band Music.

11:45-WEAP-Just Plain Bill-Sketch.

12:00-WOR-Check Carter-Sketch.

12:15-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

12:30-WEAP-Front Page Parlor-Sketch.

12:45-WOR-Superman-Sketch.

1:00-WEAP-Capt. Midnight-Sketch.

1:15-WOR-Superman Women-Play.

1:30-WQXR-Man About Town-Bus Read.

1:45-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

2:00-WOR-Jack Arthur, Songs.

2:15-WOR-Adrian Moseley, Comments.

2:30-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

2:45-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

3:00-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

3:15-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

3:30-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

3:45-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

4:00-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

4:15-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

4:30-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

4:45-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

5:00-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

5:15-WOR-News: Recorded Music.

5:30-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

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11:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

11:15-WOR-Mother and Dad-Sketch.

11:30-WQXR-News: Band Music.

11:45-WEAP-Just Plain Bill-Sketch.

12:00-WOR-Check Carter-Sketch.

12:15-WQXR-News: Recorded Music.

12:30-WEAP-Front Page Parlor-Sketch.

12:45-WOR-Superman-Sketch.

1:00-WEAP-Capt. Midnight-Sketch.

1:15-WOR-Superman Women-Play.

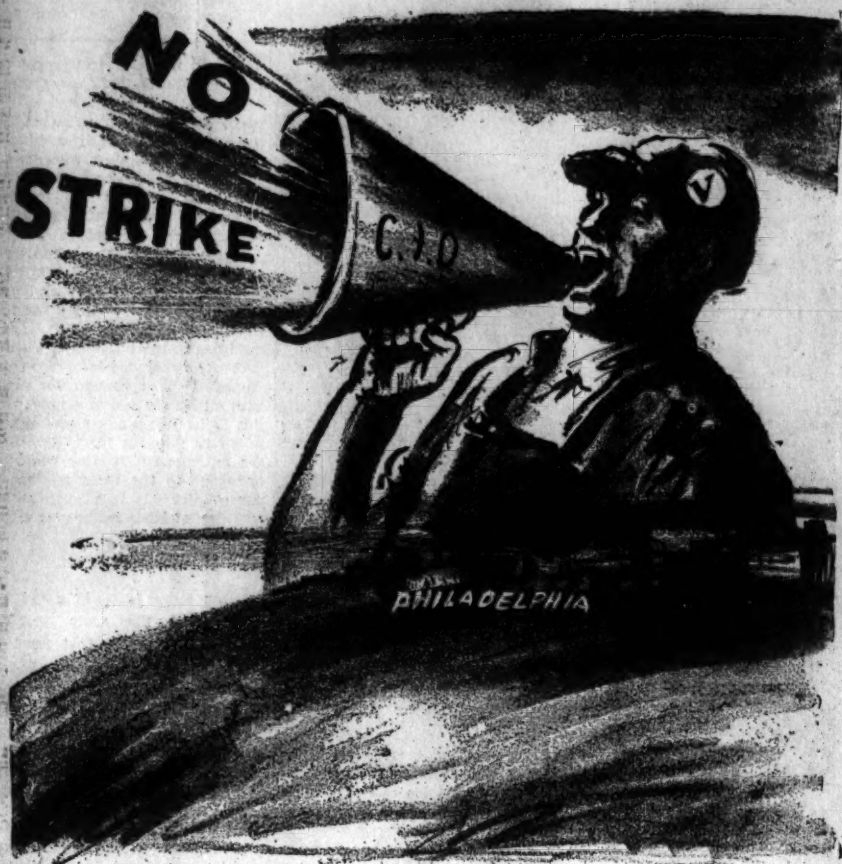
1:30-WQXR-Man About Town-Bus Read.

1:45-WEAP-News: Recorded Music.

2:00-WOR-Jack Arthur, Songs.

2:15-WOR-Adrian Moseley, Comments.





## Mine Strike

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency. Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is, like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

## Moscow and the Senate

ALL sectors of patriotic America are unanimous in hailing the far-reaching unity achieved in Moscow. The hearts of labor and the people are lighter, and they turn to their war tasks with even greater vigor, for the tripartite conference brings complete victory nearer and shows that the way has been found to win the peace as well.

Working together in a spirit of full cooperation, the foreign ministers have agreed on the essentials of a policy which now can be accepted as the stated foreign policy of our government and our people.

No one can now say that our government has no policy. What has been worked out in Moscow is as much the war and peace policy of President Roosevelt, as it is of Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. In the Pact of Moscow, Roosevelt's policy—which is the expression of the basic national interest of our country and the popular will of the people—has grown in stature as it developed to meet the requirements of the final phase of the war.

Few have dared to attack the Moscow declarations directly. Defeatist elements who have spoken, such as Senators Wheeler and Reynolds and the Hearst press though stunned by the blow, indicate that these groups will continue their struggle against our nation's policy of coalition warfare and

unity. They are once more raising the "Pacific First" cry and Soviet borders. But the extreme defeatist-isolationist wing has suffered a defeat from which they will not recover easily.

It now remains to establish the coalition policy so firmly as the cornerstone of our national existence, that no one will dare to challenge it. Already Senators Pepper, Lucas and others in the bipartisan group of Roosevelt Democrats and Willkie Republicans, which fought to strengthen the Connally resolution, are demanding that the Senate fully endorse the four-power declaration as its own expression of policy.

Senator Connally, who greeted the Moscow conference decisions as fully in line with the intent of his resolution could hasten the adoption of the Pepper-Lucas proposal by giving it his support. In this way he would also help to smoke out those anti-coalitionists who because of the general language of his resolution gave it their support in order to better hide their true position.

The Senate owes it to the country to quickly endorse the Moscow declarations which are the expressed foreign policy of our government. Labor and the people expect the Senate to act and act quickly.

## Second Front

THE full measure of the achievements of the Moscow Conference will be seen first of all in the field of battle. By achieving unity on the most immediate political questions of the war and the peace, the tripartite meeting contributed heavily to hastening the end of the already protracted war. But the conference placed military questions foremost in its work.

For the central problem which faced the foreign ministers is to shorten the war. In the official communiqué it was revealed that full discussion was held of the military decisions already taken and a basis was found for the "closest military cooperation in the future between the three countries."

Naturally, if any understanding was reached on the scope and the timing of the second front this was not revealed. But things are quite clear for everybody to see.

The Nazi army is now suffering its most severe defeats on the Eastern Front. In its present tottering condition the German army cannot withstand for long, perhaps not even for weeks or days, a full-scale two-front attack. If Hitler now has enough freedom of action to transfer to the Soviet front divisions from Italy, France, Holland and Norway—as just reported—it is only because the West still remains quiet.

So favorable is the moment for the cross-Channel invasion, that it is amazing to find Major Fielding Eliot now arguing that the second front must wait until all the German reserves have been engaged. This is paramount to saying that we must not attack until practically the whole German army (not only its 200 divisions on the Soviet front) has been involved in fighting the Red Army.

In a rather surprising reversal of roles, the New York Times in its Monday editorial indirectly rejected Major Eliot's position. It pointed to the extremely favorable military situation, now enhanced by the firmer unity on political questions achieved at Moscow, to urge that the war be brought speedily to an end by opening the second front now.

In fact, the immediate cross-Channel invasion will give very solid substance to the historic decisions of the Moscow Conference. The second front will mean the quick realization of the war and peace plans already agreed upon.

## TOWARD FREEDOM

# Warren's Sneak Attack

By Doxey Wilkerson

COMPTROLLER GENERAL LINDSAY WARREN'S recent ruling against Executive Order 9346 is a stab-in-the-back to the President, an affront to the Negro and other minority peoples, a threat to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and a dangerous blow to the war effort of the nation. Labor, Negro and all other progressive organizations must act quickly for a reversal of this reactionary ruling. It must not be allowed to stand.

Executive Order 9346 was issued by President Roosevelt last May, at the time when FEPC seemed about to collapse under the dual blows of several resignations and WMC Chief McNutt's indefinite postponement of hearings on employment discrimination in the railroad industry. It supplanted the original Executive Order 8802, reorganized and strengthened the FEPC, and broadened its jurisdiction to include, in addition to industries handling war contracts, labor unions operating in such war industries. It gave a new lease on life to FEPC, under the newly appointed, and now recently resigned, Father Haas.

The very core of Executive Order 9346 was the requirement that all contracting agencies of the Federal Government include in war contracts the stipulation that there shall be no discrimination against an employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed or national origin. This is the provision singled out for the most recent attack on the anti-discrimination program of the Roosevelt Administration.

Although the President's Executive Order begins with the words: "It is hereby ordered as follows," the Comptroller General saw fit to rule that the provision requiring anti-discrimination clauses in Federal war contracts was a "directive" and not an "order" and hence was not "mandatory." The ruling was issued in the case of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, which refused to sign an agreement to furnish service to war agency offices in Kansas City, Missouri, unless the anti-discrimination clause was omitted.

Several circumstances suggest that the Comptroller General's ruling is an integral part of the defeatist conspiracy to sabotage the war effort through the disruption of war production and civilian morale.

In the first place, President Roosevelt knew nothing about the ruling in advance. Presumably he was as shocked as the rest of the country by his "reversal" at the hands of an administrative official.

Second, Lindsay Warren, a former Congressman

from North Carolina, whose record on race relations is none too good, is relatively free from executive reprisal or discipline. As Comptroller General, he has a 15-year appointment and is responsible only to Congress. His entrenched position makes him a "natural" for attack upon the President's policies from within. The office has served this purpose before.

Third, the ruling comes at the time that the nation eagerly awaits FEPC's decision on employment discrimination in the railroad industry, on which hotly-contested hearings were held several weeks ago. No move could be better calculated to knock the foundations from under the FEPC before it has opportunity finally to test its strength against the traditional anti-Negro bars of the railroads and the unions with which they deal.

Fourth, the ruling was handed down in a case involving one of the most reactionary and powerful monopolies of finance capital, the Bell Telephone System.

Finally, the ruling strikes at the very heart of the war manpower program, still the Number One home front problem of the war, and fundamental to the cause of victory.

It is by no means far-fetched to infer that the defeatist enemies of the President's win-the-war policies found in the Comptroller General a fellow-reactionary quite willing to play ball, and so situated that he can do so with impunity. His outrageous ruling on Executive Order 9346 is a deliberate attack upon the war production and morale of the nation. It might well have been dictated in Berlin.

Not only must this ruling be reversed; it can and will be reversed. It will fall before the imperative demands of total war-manpower mobilization. It will be defeated by the mounting indignation of the people's front for victory.

The FEPC has appealed the Comptroller General's ruling to Attorney General Francis Biddle. Gifted though that gentleman is in handing down reactionary decisions, even he will not be able to go along with a ruling which so clearly negates the expressed wording of the President's Executive Order and so directly sabotages the wartime interests of our nation. But the Attorney General may need some prodding.

Let every labor and other progressive organization in the country wire President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle immediately, expressing full support of Executive Order 9346, and demanding prompt reversal of the defeatist ruling handed down by Comptroller General Warren. Let the win-the-war forces of America speak!

This is not a fight for the Negro, Jewish and foreign-born citizens of our country. This is a fight for the survival and freedom of our nation. It is a fight which must—and shall—be won!

# Dogs Howl While Men Fight

By Israel Amler

The decisions arrived at by the Moscow Conference are of world-wide importance. In solemn pact and joint declarations, the governments of the United States, Soviet Union and Britain have linked together the struggle against world fascism; for unconditional surrender; and for building a post-war world of peace.

Before the conference took place, and while it was in progress, reactionary and fascist forces in all countries tried to minimize the importance of the conference, predicting on the other hand that it would be a failure. Today these forces are becoming more desperate, and will do everything in their power to confuse the American people and repeat in 1944 what happened to Wilson's peace plan of 1919-20. If they should succeed, it would be a 100 per cent victory for Hitler and Hitlerism. Therefore all patriotic win-the-war forces must gird themselves, unite their ranks and take up the battle not only on the war front but particularly on the home front.

We must face, expose and isolate these negotiated-peace forces—expose them one by one mercilessly, in order to completely destroy their influence in the ranks of the American people.

THE DOGS THAT HOWL. These forces are of diverse character and operate among different sections of the population. Up this alley go the forces of Frederick Libby, head of the National Council for the Prevention of War; A. J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Norman Thomas, chairman of the so-called "World PostWar Council"; and other heterogeneous financial pro-fascist political groups that hope to build a national movement to force our government to accept the peace terms of Hitler.

These lose-the-war, fifth column organizations are flooding the country with speakers, organizing meetings, distributing literature.

Among these are further the forces of Social Democracy in their variegated colors, outspoken enemies of the Soviet Union and of the United Nations. Whenever these dogs howl, one is bound to find the white guard Russian leaders who, no matter what they say in praise of the Soviet Union, aim at its destruction. To be sure, it is very difficult in these days when the Red Army passes from one victory to the other and in mauling the Nazi army to pieces, for these voices to be too loud in denunciation of the Soviet Union.

But they howl, and we cannot but hear them. Our task is to stifle them in the viciousness of their own proposals.

## WILD AND VICIOUS

Among these so-called "friends" of the Soviet Union is Alexander Kerensky, premier of Russia's provisional government, which under pressure of the Russian people, had to make way for the Soviet Government on Nov. 7, 1917. Kerensky is of the type that, in spite of the fact that he previously was wild and vicious in his denunciation of the Soviet Union, now in the midst of the war, when such heroism as well as fighting ability and self-sacrifice are being manifested by the armed forces and the people of the Soviet Union, must approach the question of the Soviet Union from a "different" angle. But the burden is, "The Soviet Union must give in."

It is quite natural also that such distortions would appear in one of the most unprincipled Social Democratic organs, namely, the New Leader. In a full page article in that rag, on Oct. 16, 1943, Kerensky proposes his "solution" of the "dispute" between the Soviet Government and the Polish government-in-exile. Quoth Mr. Kerensky:

"The United Nations cannot take sides between the two (the Soviet Union and Poland). They cannot break with the Kremlin, for now as in 1918 a victory without Russia would be unreal. They cannot abandon Poland, for she was the first to put up a heroic resistance against Hitler and was mangled in the unequal struggle."

Thus, a tribute to the weight of the Soviet Union, as well as a tribute to the Polish people. There is no doubt that the Polish people wanted to fight against Hitler, and even without their leaders put up a heroic struggle in Warsaw. But it is very easy to identify Poland and its people with the so-called "Polish government-in-exile" in London. This so-called government has nothing in common with the people of Poland. On the contrary, it is made up, in the main, of reactionary and pro-fascist elements who constituted the government that fled from Poland and left the Polish people at the mercy of Hitler; and others of the same type who have been "co-opted" into this so-called government. They are the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union. Let there be clarity, therefore, that this Polish government is not the Polish people. Then we can agree with Kerensky when he says, "Both these people have shown unbelievable mettle, courage, and self-sacrifice amidst superhuman agencies."

## FAIR AWAY FROM FIGHT

Kerensky traces for us the imperialist exploits of the reactionary Polish government. He tells how, after the peace of Versailles, "Marshal Pilsudski invaded Russia (in 1920) and tried to extend Poland's empire clear through the Ukraine to the Black Sea." The dictator Pilsudski led the Polish Army against the Red Army and seized 30,000 square miles of territory beyond the lines established at Versailles. This is the territory that the Red Army took back in September 1939—took it back to the area of the Curzon Line, which was the line laid down by the League of Nations, but never established.

After the invasion of the Soviet Union by Germany in June, 1941, an agreement was arrived at between the Soviet Government and General Sikorski, who was then premier of the Polish government-in-exile and wanted an understanding with the Soviet Government as against the will of the majority in the Polish government-in-exile. Among other things, Sikorski came to an agreement to recruit Polish troops in the Soviet Union (to quote Kerensky), "to fight beside the Red Army." This army was recruited and equipped by the Soviet Government and led by its own officers.

As soon as this Polish Army was ready, it was expected that it would fight "beside the Red Army." But it did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the demand was made by the Polish government-in-exile that the army be sent to Iran to stand guard on the oil fields and frontiers.

Did this show any desire on the part of the government-in-exile to cooperate in the armed struggle against Hitler? General Anders, who led and still leads this army, is in Iran, far away from the armed struggle. This proves clearly that the training and outfitting of the Polish Army was not for the purpose of fighting against the Nazis, but to be removed to a relatively safe place while the battle was hottest.

But another Polish Army division was trained and equipped—namely, the Kosciuszko Division, which today is fighting beside the Red Army under General Berling. A second division is now being organized and trained, the Dombrowski Division, which soon will be at the front battling with the Red Army against the hated Germans.

Where were these Polish troops procured? They came from among the hundreds of thousands of Polish prisoners in the far reaches of the Soviet Union, those that resisted the Red Army incorporation of their (the Poles') alleged territory; and from among an even greater number of Poles who found a refuge or were evacuated to the Soviet Union. These Poles were rescued from the bitter fate that the Nazis have assigned to the Polish people. The world knows today that first in the column of those hated by Hitler are the Jews, and after them, a close second, the Poles. Both of them have been wiped out by the hundreds of thousands in accordance with the race theory of Hitler. The Poles, therefore, are thankful to the Soviet Government for having rescued them from the bloody clutches of the Nazi machine.

# Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

MEMBERS of that mystery league named "American Friends of the Nazi," have been observed recently rushing like mad through the secret stinkholes of their underground.

Things are not decaying right. There is a shortage of red herring. The gas has gone from Mussolini and Munich is a memory, like dead skunk and old Huey Long.

Oh, God, Oh, Montreal! What has become of Colonel Lindbergh and his invincible airplane armada of Nazis over Europe?

For agh, can it be true that the Master Race is running fast, flicking its long almy shuddering tail in full retreat?

Can all be a ghastly dream? General Hanson Baldwin of the N. Y. Times has informed the Red Army and also America and England that this was all "de-liberate and planned." It was

undertaken only "to shorten the lives" as was "the most skillful retreat in the history of war."

But the Red Army double-crossed Gen. Baldwin. Or communications broke down, maybe. Or perhaps Timoshenko and Stalin failed to understand the beautiful art of typewriter strategy as practiced by journalist members of the "American Friends of Nazi Irrevocability."

THE agreement reached by plenipotentiaries of England, America and Russia meeting recently at Moscow has been the last lusty nail driven into the coffin of the Municher.

The International Cartel fought against the forging of such a pact. The profiteers were already laying powder for the Third World War, when the new Pact exploded in their ugly, greedy faces. Oh, times! Oh, manners!

What matter how the wording or content of this agreement may go!

Here is a first step, in any event, toward a world of peace and democracy! Let us set to work and make it stick. This agreement may save our children from death in a vast Cartel war in the next decade. It may yet abolish racial hatred, the anti-Negro and anti-Jewish pogroms of America.

The Nazi thought he could split us one from the other in the United Nations. Then, though running at the Dnieper, he could still win the war at Washington and London.

But he was foiled! It is a great moment in history. Our generation has crushed the Nazi monster. There will be peace for several decades—peace and progress. And after that if all the Hitlerites are dead, who can stop the coming of an universal brotherhood?

After decades of anti-Soviet slander and malicious lying in free America, have we not yet learned the cost?

EVERY American boy who dies on the battlefields of this war is part of the price we pay for our anti-Soviet blindness and red-baiting ignorance.

The World War could have been prevented if the pact against the Nazis sought by Moscow ten years ago had been signed in London and Washington.

But a vast campaign of red-baiting and atrocity lies was carried on by veritable hordes of Fritz Kuhn, Eugene Lyons and their putrid lie. The atmosphere became too poisonous for any such league against the rise of fascism.

Today, America finds herself driven back to the realities. There is but one sure rock, and the pillars of the democratic world today are set upon it. It is the rock of this Moscow agreement.

Americans need to follow up and learn more about their allies, the Russian people.

Let every liar and atrocity-monger who poisons our minds against Russia be driven out of public life like the enemy of the American people and ally of Hitlerism he is in all verity!

And welcome to such gatherings as the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship which commences this Nov. 6 in New York.

It will discuss education and youth, Soviet trade unions, the treatment of minority nationalities in the Soviet Union, the care of women and children.

We can learn of their solutions for such American problems as the public health in war time. We can hear the new Soviet music and share the knowledge of recent miracles in Soviet science.

We in America have much to give to Russia, and as much to learn. And we can be loyal and useful partners in the great task of World Healing if we come to each only in such truth and understanding.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 3, 1938

VIENNA—Germany and Italy, sitting as a "court of arbitration" in the Czechoslovakia-Hungarian frontier dispute, tonight ordered Czechoslovakia to surrender 4,834 square miles of territory with an estimated population of 850,000 to Hungary within eight days.

The decision, reached here by Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, granted the Hungarians most of their claims.

MOSCOW—The International Aeronautical Federation has recognized and registered the altitude and speed records set by Katherine Nedelkova, Soviet airwoman, on Soviet speed airplanes next year.

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